Morning Oregonian.

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The Daily Oregonian.

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WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the choicest matter in the Daily, will be published every Thursday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the United States at $3 per annum, $1.50 for six months, and $1 for three months, in advance.

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

OFFICE—FIRST STREET, BET. OAK AND PINE.

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OFFICE—Third st., between Salmon and Oak. Will attend to the Public Institutions. Calls attended in any part of the City. Will also furnish Medicines and act as Dentist. Residence—Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, Portland, Oregon. Refers by permission to Dr. W. W. Chapman, Portland.

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Attorneys-at-Law,

OFFICE—Over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CORVALLIS, OREGON.

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THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD AND BOARDED AT REASONABLE RATES.

RATES FOR FUNERALS REDUCED TO $5 00.

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Assayer and Metallurgist,

No. 29 Stark st., bet. First and Second.

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Tests made with care, and Assays of Gold and Silver, $2 00 each. Antimony, Nickel, Chrome, Plumbago, Iron, Cinnabar, Lime and other metals. Analysis of Mineral Waters and all other substances.

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PORTLAND, OREGON.

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No. 1 North Front Street.

DEALER IN WINES AND LIQUORS, AND MANUFACTURER of Syrups, Cordials, Bitters, etc., etc. Agent for John Weiland's Philadelphia Brewery, Beer by the Keg or Bottle.

Delivered to any part of the city. a23dtf

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20 STARK STREET, BET. FIRST AND SECOND

Real Estate Bought and Sold and Legal Papers Executed.

LOTS and SINGLE BLOCKS and LOTS for sale in Couch's Addition, Terms easy

J. H. CORBETT,

78 Front Street.

Saddlery Hardware,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLE AGENT FOR GUTTA PERCHA AND RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S VULCANIZED HOSE, which is for sale at San Francisco prices, with freight added.

REPAIRING promptly attended to.

SUGARS!

EX BARKENTINE JANE A FALKINBURG, FROM Honolulu direct,

2,000 kegs Sugars, Assorted Grades,

Which we offer at reduced rates

ALLEN & LEWIN

BURTON & WILLIAMS,

ARCHITECTS & SUPERINTENDENT

ROOM No. 17,

DEKUM'S BUILDING.

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

STEAMBOATS.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THURSDAY May 1st, the steamer

E. N. COOKE

WILL LEAVE OREGON CITY on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 6:30 A M; and on Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A M—connecting with steamer DAYTON through to Portland. Returning, will LEAVE

Portland for Oregon City at 4 P. M.

Passengers for LAFAYETTE and all intermediate places will take CARS at 8:15 A. M., connecting at Camemah with steamer Dayton on Tuesday and Friday

THROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of the O. & C. R. R. Co at REDUCED RATES.

All Freight by this line delivered to consignees FREE OF DRAYAGE

Freight received until 5 P M.

J. D. RILEY, Agent

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S

NOTICE!

BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:

FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock A M.

FOR WALLULA—Monday and Friday at 6 A. M.

FOR KALAMA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR MONTICELLO, WESTPORT and CATHLAMET—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.

J. C AINSWORTH, President.

W. R. T. Co's

STEAMER

GOV. GROVER!

WILL LEAVE FLANDER'S WHARF EVERY

Monday and Thursday Morning

At 6 o'clock,

FOR CORVALLIS

AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

Freight and Passage at REDUCED RATES. No wastage or breakage B. GOLDSMITH, Pres't

W. R. T. Co's Notice.

From and after this date

THE STEAMER "VANCOUVER"

WILL CONNECT WITH THE "GOV. GROVER" at ALBANY, and carry freight and passengers to all points between Albany and Harrisburg.

B. GOLDSMITH, Pres't W. R. T. Co.

STEAMER CALLIOPE

For the Lower Columbia Trade!

THE STEAMER CALLIOPE will leave the American Exchange Wharf every Monday and Thursday Morning at 7 o'clock, for the Lower Columbia, touching at all way landings; returning Wednesdays and Saturdays. For freight or passage apply on board. m14

Vancouver and Portland Packet!

THE STEAMER CARRIE, J. C. KINGSLEY, Master, will make DAILY trips between Vancouver and Portland, Sundays excepted.

Leave Vancouver at 8 A M; returning, leave Portland at 3 P. M., from foot of Alder street.

For freight or passage apply on board.

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.

DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN

PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG

As follows:

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland ..... 8:15 A. M.	Roseburg ..... 7:15 P. M.
Roseburg ..... 6:15 A. M.	Portland ..... 4:20 P. M.

Freight Trains (with Passengers Cars attached) run daily (Sunday excepted) between

PORTLAND AND JUNCTION

as follows:

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland ..... 6:05 A. M.	Junction ..... 8:00 P. M.
Junction ..... 6:00 A. M.	Portland ..... 5:45 P. M.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company

Tickets for sale to all the principal points in Oregon, California and the East at Company's Office.

Cor. F and Front sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.

Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.

FREIGHT will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock, P. M.

J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l Supt.

H. F. ROGERS,

Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE OREGON CENTRAL R. R. CO.

WILL, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873, and until further notice, run FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS from

PORTLAND TO ST. JOSEPH,

Connecting at Cornelius with Stages for Forest Grove; at St. Joseph for all points South and West—Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Corvallis.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland ..... 8:00 A. M.	St. Joseph ..... 11:00 A. M.
St. Joseph ..... 11:30 A. M.	Portland ..... 2:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS trains will run as follows:

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland ..... 8:00 A. M.	St. Joseph ..... 11:00 A. M.
St. Joseph ..... 2:00 P. M.	Portland ..... 5:00 P. M.

Freight received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, and will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M.

J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l Sup't.

J. GASTON, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Notice.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA R. R.

A DAILY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WILL COMMENCE running on SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873, between SALEM and PORTLAND, stopping at Milwaukee, Oregon City, Aurora and Gervais.

Time as Follows:

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Salem ..... 6:15 A. M.	Portland ..... 8:45 A M
Portland ..... 4:45 P. M.	Salem ..... 7:15 P M.

J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l. Supt

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Great Central Iowa Short Line

OVERLAND ROUTE,

With its Connections East and West, is the

Shortest, Quickest and Best Route

BETWEEN THE

Pacific and Atlantic,

VIA

Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.

THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAIL making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by

THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO

With all FAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South

The most Elegant, Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by this Co between Omaha and Chicago

Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon,

And at C. P. R. R. offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.

Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island

A. E. SMITH,

General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago

WM. B. STEELE, Passenger Agent, San Francisco

Banks.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PORTLAND.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT, U S

President ..... HENRY FAILING.

Cashier ..... JAMES STEEL.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY, subject to check at sight

INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits of Coin.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic Cities.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS payable in Coin or Currency for sale on

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,

CHICAGO, ST LOUIS.

SIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn at reasonable rates, direct on

LONDON, PARIS,

BERLIN, FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Savings! Savings!

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND,

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

THIS BANK HAS ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION with the general Banking business a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and will allow Interest on Coin Deposits made in accordance with the conditions adopted by the Association.

In establishing a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT this Banking Association has in view the benefits to accrue to a class of persons having small sums to loan, by providing a safe place of deposit, ample security and fair rate of interest, as well as to aggregate and bring into use idle capital.

For the safety of deposits in this Bank are pledged its entire capital and resources, and also the personal liability of its Directors and Stockholders, as provided by Section 12 of the National Currency Act approved June 3, 1864, a greater security than that given to ordinary Savings Banks. Printed copies of the conditions upon which deposits are received may be had upon application at the Bank.

HENRY FAILING, President.

JAMES STEEL, Cashier.

Directors:

HENRY FAILING, HENRY W. CORBETT,

L. H. WAKEFIELD, JONAH FAILING,

JAMES STEEL.

THE BANK

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital.....$1,562,500.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

$10,000,000.

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IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Exchange for sale on

England, Ireland, Scotland, New York & Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards.

Approved Bills discounted or Collected. Loans made on available collaterals.

EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.

LADD & TILTON,

BANKERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft.

INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS on TRUST FUNDS in sums of One Dollar and upwards from Date of Deposit.

MONEY LOANED on approved Security.

BONDS, STOCKS and other valuables received on Deposit for safe keeping.

COLLECTIONS made and promptly remitted.

INVESTMENTS to Real Estate and other property made for parties.

SIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.

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HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.

CORBETT FAILING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HENRY FAILING AND H. W. CORBETT &

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

IRON and STEEL,

ROPE, ETC., ETC.

Agents for the Sale of

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

Nos. 53 & 55 Front St.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHN R. FOSTER

CORNER FRONT AND STARK STS.,

DEALER IN

Howe's Platform & Counter Scales,

THE BEST IN USE.

SHELF AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

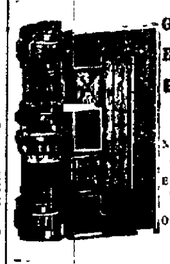
MINERS' GOODS,

NAILS, ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS AXES, ETC., ETC.

All of which is offered at Lowest Rates.

He invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Would invite particular attention of Buyers of Builders Hardware and House Trimmings, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.



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Book & Job Printer,

BOOK BINDER

AND

PAPER RULER,

No. 5 Washington street, near Front.

BLANK BOOKS made to order bound in any style at short notice. Old books rebound also.

Orders from the Country will be promptly attended to.

AGENTS WANTED!

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR A RELIABLE man with the assistance of means from

$2,000 to $3,000 a Year

Can be secured in connection with an entirely new and exclusive sale of works by

HENRY WARD BEECHER,

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, etc.

Write for particulars to

J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,

m30d3paw5w San Francisco.

OREGON.

Six miles of the Summerville and Walla Walla Wagon Road is already completed, and the remaining seven will be done by the 1st of August.

Last week the teams of Eli Stewart, of Umatilla county, were at La Grande loaded with green apples. Very few had spotted. The loads sold off readily at seven cents per pound until the demand was supplied.

The steamer *Gen. Grover* on her last trip up, had in tow the Government snag boat for the upper Wallamet. It is to be taken to Half-Moon Bend, between Albany and Corvallis, where operations in snag-pulling will be commenced soon.

The examination of the graduating class at the Academy of the Sacred Heart (Sisters' school) in Salem, will take place next Monday. The annual commencement exercises will take place Tuesday. Visitors to commencement exercises will be admitted only upon tickets.

The Farmers' Company of Corvallis have commenced excavations for an extensive addition to the warehouse which they purchased a few days since. The new building will have a frontage on the river of ninety feet. Its capacity will be 50,000 bushels of wheat.

The *Statesman* says Mr. John Minto, of Salem, at this season of the year is a shepherd, dwells (or rather did dwell, a few days ago,) in a tent, and tends his flocks. Mrs. Minto has been dwelling with him, and while her husband looked after his sheep, employed her time in making up summer clothing for her boys. The other day they came to town, and when they returned they found their tent and contents a mere heap of ashes. The loss was something considerable, as tent, camp utensils and clothing were all destroyed.

The Walla Walla *Union* says The Indians found the dead body of a white man in the Umatilla river, near the Agency. The Indians say that the appearance of the body would indicate that it had been in the water for two or three weeks. They did not disturb it, but gave notice to the people at the Agency. They did not examine into the matter, as the fact of finding the body was communicated to the officers at Pendleton, and they were going to examine into the matter on Monday last. We have not learned the result of this investigation. Our informant has no idea as to who the deceased could have been, as there is no person in that neighborhood missing, but he is of the opinion that it must be some stranger who was drowned in the river when it was so high a few weeks since.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Council of Olympia have petitioned Congress to donate the mud flats near there to the city.

A Walla Walla paper of last Saturday says the Chinaman who was in jail at that place under sentence of death has been "heard from, but not caught."

The *Tribune* says $20 gold pieces are so scarce in Olympia that people go from all parts of the city to see two that are on exhibition in a jeweler's window.

A band of seven cattle thieves were recently caught in Pecos Valley, New Mexico, and every one of them hanged by the citizens without judge, jury or "benefit of clergy."

John P. Fink, of Denver, Colorado, died recently. There is nothing strange in that, but the fact that John P. was worth $500,000, and an honest, good man, gives the matter notoriety.

Jacob Hough, of Denver, recently blew the top of his head off, leaving a letter to a girl who didn't care a cent for him. His brains were not "scattered everywhere," as is usually told in such cases. There was probably not enough of them.

Seven boys, who started from Denver down the "broad bosom of the Platte," a few days since, bound for Missouri, were shipwrecked twice some distance below, and, when about sixty miles from Denver, five of the crew abandoned the vessel and returned by cars to that city.

General Sheridan has detailed Lieut. Colonel Fred. Grant from his staff to accompany the expedition about starting to Powder river and the country of the gentle Sioux. The object of the expedition, as has been already stated in these columns, is to found a depot of supplies for the scientific parties which will explore the upper portion of Wyoming.

The locomotive report of the Denver Pacific Railway Company for the month of May shows the number of miles run by passenger engines to have been 6,566, freight, 5,520; miscellaneous, 2,000—making a total of 15,086. The average number of miles run to one ton of coal was 46.75, and to one quart of oil, 29 87. Average cost of wages of engineers and firemen, 06.60; cleaning and watching engines, 01 01; fuel, 07.54; repairs, 00.64, stores, 00.56—making the total cost per mile run 14 55. The cost of wood per cord was $5 57, and coal per ton, $3 50.

During the last few days a large amount of flour has been shipped out of Walla Walla Valley. About ten tons went to Baker City in one lot, and many other lots have been shipped to points east of the Blue Mountains. There has also been quite a large amount gone to North Idaho. But by far the greater portion goes down the Columbia river—mostly to Umatilla and the Dalles. A large amount of wheat has also been forwarded to the railroad contractors, Montgomery, to the neighborhood of Tenino. At this rate there will be none of last year's crop on hand by the time the new wheat is threshed.

The Springfield *Republican* says of the pending Credit Mobilier suits

The Credit Mobilier suit at Hartford is seriously meant by the Government and will be pushed with all the vigor, strategy and keenness which Attorney General Williams and his associates can command. To further the end of justice, it has been brought before a Judge of undoubted integrity. We presume Mr. Williams goes into it, not only with a grave sense of his official responsibility, but also with a keen appreciation of his personal opportunity. It is indeed such a chance to make a reputation as rarely comes to a member of the American bar. We sincerely wish him success and shall begrudge him none of the hard-earned honors. It is doubtful if the Government recovers much of the property of which it demands restitution, nor will the success of the suits be measured by the number of dollars reclaimed. But the thorough exposure of the whole scheme under the solemnity of judicial forms, and the formal condemnation from the bench of practices, the exposure of which was poob pooed by the whole administration press as a "campaign slander," will do much to restore a proper moral sentiment to our public life.

A CURIOUS GEM FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—Dr. Asa B. Rich, of Oswego county, New York, has in his possession one of the most curious gems that has ever come before the attention of connoisseurs, and is pronounced by jewelers and others to be among the most exquisite of nature's specimens. Experts in gems have been puzzled to give it a distinct name. It was found by a Huron Indian on the shore of Lake Superior, and is a compound of four classes of stones agglomerated together so as to constitute a perfect gem of rare beauty. The stones comprised in it are agate, cornelian, perite, and crystal. Among the other remarkable features of this curious gem are the appearance upon each side, as if from the hand of an engraver, of a resemblance to a miniature crown, the clearly-defined forms of a black-and-tan dog, and other remarkable phenomena, rarely if ever found in stones of any kind.

By Overland Telegraph.

EASTERN DATES TO JUNE 18.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—C. L. Brown has been appointed Gauger for Colorado District.

The total amount of Back pay returned to the Treasury is $192,000.

The Treasury Department has issued an order closing the United States Depositaries at Cincinnati, consolidating all business to Assistant Treasurer Wm. Lurtz, who recently resumed.

The Legislature of Texas, in view of Mexican depredations on the border has provided for the employment of a volunteer force for the purpose of protection.

The Governorship of Arkansas Again.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 17.—Hon. Jos. Brooks has commenced suit in the Circuit Court in Pulaski county, against Gov. Baxter, for the office of Governor.

EASTERN STATES.

Ravages of the Cholera.

NASHVILLE, June 17.—There were fifty deaths to-day, thirty-five being from cholera. Dispatches from Gallatin, Lebanon, Greenville and other points, show that the scourge is carrying off a great many at those places.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—The sudden death of a woman with symptoms of cholera, was reported in the city to-day. The cases, spoken of in last night's dispatches, are improving, and no new ones have been reported, except as above mentioned.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—The weather continues to be pleasant, with rain. Fifteen interments to-day, ten of which were negroes.

Our Regular Murder.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 17.—Arthur A. Glover shot and killed William Grumtibon, at Edgefield Court House, South Carolina, this forenoon.

Murderer Convicted.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The jury in the case of Charles J. Clarke, on trial for the murder of his wife in March last, brought in a verdict to-night of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy.

Susan in Court.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 17.—The case of Susan B. Anthony, indicted for voting in violation of law, in the city of Rochester, last November, at the general election, was called in the Circuit Court of the United States, now in session here to-day. The defendant appeared in the Court, accompanied by Mrs. Matilda J. Gage and other ladies.

Intimidated.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A meeting of the Directors and Agents of the Fire Insurance Companies of this city, will be held to consider the expediency of assuming any further risks in Boston. Many Companies have already determined to do no more business there, on the ground that the fire engines and water supplies are insufficient.

Decoration Day in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—The graves of Confederate soldiers in Loudin Park in this city were profusely decorated with flowers to-day. A formal address was made by James Franklin, of Annapolis, after which ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, delivered a characteristic speech. During the ceremonies a settler to Confederate soldiers' graves, was unveiled. Generals Stuart and Trimble, and Commodore Hollins, took active part in the ceremonies.

Perjury in the Jumel Case.

PROVIDENCE, June 17.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Jos. Perry was arraigned and pleaded guilty to three indictments for perjury in the Jumel estate case. Sentence was postponed at the request of the prisoner.

A Noble Gift.

BOSTON, June 17.—Mrs. Quincy Shaw, a daughter of Prof. Agassiz, has contributed $100,000 for the Museum of Comparative Zoology, in which her father is so deeply interested.

Susan B. Anthony Convicted.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 18.—Under instructions of the court, the jury in the case of Susan B. Anthony, indicted for voting in violation of law, rendered a verdict of guilty. The court refused to poll the jury.

Secretary Richardson to Resign.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A rumor is revived in Wall street that Judge Richardson is about to resign the position as Secretary of the Treasury, in order to become resident partner at Parks of the New York and Park Banking House.

A Strange Story.

J. E. Van Doren, son of Rev. D. Van Doren, of Boonton, N. J., who has been missing eight years, has turned up. A letter has been received from him, dated Rotterdam, in which he says he left here in Brooklyn for a few days for gunning. While duck hunting near Fire Island, the boat was capsized and his companion was drowned, he clinging to the boat. The boat turned boat drifted to sea, and on the following morning, when almost exhausted, he was picked up by a Dutch bark bound for Buenos Ayres, and when fifty-four days out the Swede boarded a British bark bound from the Pacific for Rotterdam, which shortly afterwards landed him in Rotterdam. Now he is preparing to sail home immediately to meet his wife and children in Brooklyn, who have mourned for him several months.

Mr. Wilson's Health.

BOSTON, June 18.—The health of Vice President Wilson is rapidly improving. He has retired to the country to rest and recuperate.

A Balmy Sentiment.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—In the suit of Jas. Shine Kimball against Jacob Stover, of the Massillon (Ohio) Iron Company, to recover $20,000 damages for breach of marriage contract, the jury rendered a verdict giving plaintiff $7,000.

A Bad Insurance Egg.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—A recent examination of the condition of the North Missouri Insurance Company of Macon discloses the fact that the capital of the company has been impaired over 60 per cent. The State Superintendent of Insurance gives the company 60 days from the 24 to make the impairment good.

A New Case of Insanity.

PATERSON, N. J., June 18.—Jacob Slavin, believed to be insane, was arrested last night on a charge of placing obstructions on the track of the Erie Railroad. The obstructions were discovered and removed in time to save the western bound express train.

A Sad Case of Hippiomania.

ALBANY, June 18.—A. D. Wyckoff, physician, for some time past has been paying attention to Miss Ruth Smith, at St. Johnsville. Her parents objected, as Wheelock was a married man. Yesterday proceedings for divorce were commenced, on hearing which Miss Smith took poison and died. When Wheelock heard of her death he also poisoned himself.

A Queer Blunder.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The *Express* says that by some blunder the proposed new Constitution for this State abolished the Senate.

The Government sold $500,000 bonds to-day at 115 40@115 62

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Important Legislation in the Roman Senate.

ROME, June 17.—The Senate to-day passed a bill for the suppression of religious corporations, by a vote of 68 yeas, to 20 nays. The measure now awaits the royal sanction.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, June 17.—Judge Johnson has been appointed to the Lieutenant Governorship of Nova Scotia, made vacant by the death of Joseph Howe.

ARIZONA.

A Perturbed Agent.

SAN DIEGO, June 18.—The *Union's* Tucson correspondent says that Maj. O. F. Larabee, Agent at San Carlos Reservation (where the last Indian uprising occurred, in which Lieutenant Almy was killed,) has arrived in Tucson fearing his life would be taken. He has returned over the agency to the military authorities and appointed Maj. Brown, acting agent, until the authorities at Washington can make further arrangements. He says the Washington authorities show their wisdom by allowing the military to control the Indians. Leaving the military to control the Indians without the aid of civil agents limits the Indians show some signs of civilization. About 200 Indians left the reservation after killing Almy. They have not yet returned. Last week 14 Apaches took 60 mules from Joseph Pierson, a miller this side of Magdalena, Sonora. Pierson sent out three parties in pursuit—two following the trail, and the third taking a short cut to the Arizona line, in the belief that the Indians were from Arizona, as heretofore. When the Indians came up, they captured the mules and a lot of blankets. Another band of Apaches made their appearance this side of the Sonora line and killed a Mexican. The two unarrested.

Harvesting is progressing rapidly. New grain sold for 2½ per pound for good in Tucson.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The Anglo California Bank, limited, will commence operations July 1st in the building now occupied by Seligman & Co. R. H. Veeder has been appointed one of the managers in connection with Strobhart.

R. F. Morrow and H. W. Seale, it is stated, bought "Rhino" of Beatty and Brackett, paying $15,000 in gold for him.

The Committee of Five Hundred on the Fourth of July barbecue intend that each committee and everything is working harmoniously now.

Much interest is manifested among sporting men in the races to come off at Oakland June 28th between Nell Flaherty and "Ada" for $2,500, and "Red Wade" and "Red Stevens" for the same sum.

Passengers overland: H. B. Parker, wife and child, Victoria.

The opposition pilot boat Fanny lies at the foot of Front street fitting out for a cruise of a year or eighteen months with U. S. Commissioner Steinberger on board. She will leave in a few days for the South Sea Islands via Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Capt. James P. Lewis, of the *Crusader*, was examined to-day before the U. S. Commissioner on a charge of cruelty in beating and wounding a seaman and thereby causing his death. The examination was postponed to allow the Captain to procure testimony in defense. It was proven that the sailor was sick, that the Captain beat him with a heavy stick, and that he was also beaten by the second mate, who left the vessel at Acapulco.

The *Bulletin* publishes the letter of instructions from acting Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Register and Receiver of the land office here, with a half million acres of land from the railroad companies, and throwing them open to pre-emptors. The land lies between Gilroy and San Jose.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Chief Geo. J. B. Parker was arrested this evening by detectives Lees and Bohen for grand larceny, charged with stealing a suit of clothes, pistol, opera glasses, sleeve buttons &c., from gentlemen at hotels in the city. He has been living at the Rose House for some time, and had the appearance of a gentleman of leisure.

Residences in the vicinity of the City Hall to-night were annoyed by a music more somewhat worse than those which generally prevail there. A diligent search for the cause resulted in the finding of a human body in Dr. O'Neill's office back of the city hall. The doctor was industriously dissecting the remains, and the officers are trying to find some legal authority for stopping his performance.

The American ship *Cheraw* is coming up the harbor. She is 226 days out from New York, consigned to W. T. Coleman, and had not been seen or heard from since she left New York.

The controversy between the Eureka Consolidated and Richmond mining companies, has been settled by the Richmond paying $85,000 for took out ground.

The ship *Dragon*, which arrived this evening from Hongkong, brought twenty Chinese passengers.

INTERIOR CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

VISALIA, June 18.—The occasion of driving the last stake and locating the depot grounds of the San Joaquin and Tulare Narrow gauge Railroad to-day was made a celebration. The surveyors were received by a large deputation of citizens, speeches made and champagne applied in honor of the event. Several large subscriptions were received to-day. Much enthusiasm prevails, and every confidence is felt in business circles of the early completion of the road. Congratulatory telegrams were exchanged between the Mayors of Stockton and Visalia.

SAN JOSE, June 18.—The four days' races opened this afternoon at the driving park. The anticipation of a first-class race between "Defiance," "Voorhees" and "Longfellow," drew a large crowd, but they were disappointed, as "Voorhees" failed to appear, leaving as easy victory for "Defiance," in three straight heats. Time 2:30, 2:29, 2:35. A second race took place between "Keno" and "McGuire," the latter winning the first and third heats and the race. Best time, 2:24. To-morrow a trotting race for three hundred and fifty dollars, entries, "Sunshine," "Sam Purdy," "Topsey," and "Edwin Booth."

LATEST FROM THE FRONT!

Suicide of a Modoc—Some of the Prisoners Attempt to Escape.

YREKA, June 18.—While the Modocs were being removed from Peninsula, Tule Lake, to Fort Klamath, one of the Indians known as Curly-headed Jack, who surrendered with the Hot Creek band to General Davis at Painted Rock Ranch, shot himself and has since died.

It is also reported that some of the Indians who were dressed, and succeeded in filing off their irons but, were detected in time to prevent their escape.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

Boy Drowned at Champoeg.

OREGON CITY, June 18.—As the steamer *Senator Pattoon* was her down trip to-day, was landing at Champoeg, a boy named Norman Warner, aged about 17 years, jumped on the boat as a waiter, while trying to draw a bucket of water, was drawn overboard. He swam for a short time, but sank before the small boat reached him, and did not rise again.

THE MODOCS.

Attorney-General Williams' Opinion.

CAN BE TRIED BY MILITARY COMMISSION, AND IF FOUND GUILTY, PUNISHED BY THE LAWS OF WAR.

Attorney-General Williams, June 7th, submitted to the President the following exhaustive opinion on the very delicate and difficult question of the disposition of the Indian prisoners taken in the late Modoc war:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, June 7, 1873.

To the President: SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of several papers relative to the Modoc Indians now in custody of the United States army, with a request for my opinion as to the authority to try some of the prisoners by a military tribunal.

The main facts out of which the question arises are these:

In 1864 the United States made a treaty with these Indians, by the terms of which they were to go and remain upon a reservation in the State of Oregon. Late last fall, the Indians being away from the reservation, a military detachment was sent to procure their return. Finding them unwilling to go peaceably, the officer indicated his determination to use compulsion, in consequence of which a conflict ensued between the United States troops and the Indians. Soon after several peaceable citizens and their families in the vicinity were murdered by Indians of this band. They then intrenched themselves in the lava beds in the neighborhood. Fighting ensued, and one or more severe battles, in which persons on both sides were wounded and killed, and the United States troops repulsed.

Pending hostilities, negotiations were opened for peace, and on the 13th of April last, General Canby, Rev. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Meacham, as a party between the opposing forces, and in pursuance of a mutual agreement to that end, with Captain Jack, the leader of the Indians, with some of his chief warriors, to discuss the terms of a treaty, and while so engaged, General Canby and Mr. Thomas were treacherously assassinated, and Mr. Meacham severely wounded by the Indians present on that occasion. Battles followed, and Captain Jack and all, or most of his tribe, have been captured, and are now in the hands of the military authorities.

General Sherman, in a communication to the Secretary of War, dated the 3d instant, recommends that such of these Indians as have violated military law be tried by a military tribunal. This recommendation is approved by the Secretary of War.

"Instructions" were prepared in 1863 by Francis Lieber, LL.D., revised by a board of officers, of which General E. A. Hitchcock was President, and, after approval by the President of the United States, were published for the government of armies of the United States in the field. Section 12 of this "Instructions" is as follows:

"Military jurisdiction is of two kinds: first, that which is conferred and defined by statute; second, that which is derived from the common law of war. Military offenses under the statute must be tried in the manner therein directed, but military offenses which do not come within the statute must be tried and punished under the common law of war. The character of the courts which exercise these jurisdictions depends upon the local laws in each particular country.

"In the armies of the United States the first is exercised by courts-martial, while cases which do not come within the Articles and Articles of War,' or the jurisdiction conferred by statute on courts-martial, are tried by military commissions."

All the authorities which I have been able to examine upon this subject harmonize with these "Instructions."

According to the laws of war there is nothing more sacred than a flag of truce despatched in good faith, and there can be no greater act of perfidy and treachery than the assassination of the bearers after they have been acknowledged and received by those to whom they are sent. No statute of the United States makes this act a crime, and therefore it is not punishable under the "Rules and Articles of War," and, if punishable at all, must be through a power derived from the usages of war.

Kindred to the act in question in bad faith is the breaking of his parole by a paroled prisoner. While the United States were at war with Mexico several officers of the Mexican army were tried by a military commission composed of officers of the United States army, convicted, and sentenced to be shot, and executed for breaking their par

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1873.

An Interesting Document.

The Astoria Chamber of Commerce having referred the question of Harbor and Shipping Intelligence" to a committee Consisting of Captain J. H. D. Gray, A. S. Mercer and W. W. Parker, these gentlemen, at a recent meeting of that body, reported the result of their investigations on the subject. Their report, which is published in the *Marine*, is a very interesting document. Some of the facts which it states in detail and with such precision as is expected in a paper of the kind, have not been sufficiently understood, even among those who ought to know most on the subject. The popular notion of the dangerous character of the entrance at the mouth of the Columbia is shown by this report to be wholly at variance with the truth of the matter. Instead of a bar lying so near the surface of the water as to be a standing menace to every vessel that attempts to pass into or out of the harbor, as it is supposed by many to be, this entrance has twenty-four feet of water at extreme low tide, and thirty feet at mean high tide. Here, then, is water enough to float the largest class of merchant ships in perfect safety. The commerce of Oregon might as well be carried on in vessels of 3,000 tons capacity as in those of 1,000 tons, so far as any obstruction at the mouth of the Columbia is concerned. And when once the bar is passed by the incoming vessel, the harbor is one of the finest in the world. The depth of water is good, and the holding ground of the very best from the mouth of the river to Tongue Point, a distance of about fifteen or sixteen miles. This harbor is well protected against the southwest gales, which are the only winds that ever offer trouble to vessels lying at anchor.

The first serious obstruction to vessels of heavy tonnage is just above Tongue Point, and about six miles above Astoria, and is formed by a broad sand deposit, upon which, at low tide, there is, according to this Committee, only ten feet of water, with nineteen feet at high tide. Between this point and Portland there are six other bars, three having nineteen feet of water, two having seventeen feet, and one eighteen. From this description it is plain that for all ordinary vessels the way to Portland is open, and not difficult nor dangerous; and that merchant ships of any class may safely charter for the voyage from foreign ports to Astoria.

This report also contains some interesting items bearing especially upon the comparative merits of Astoria and Portland as points from which to ship grain to foreign markets. We do not expect very soon to see the laws of trade fall before the theories of geographical and physical adaptation; and therefore have little fear of any sudden departure of the influence of this city in the commerce of the State, but we do not doubt that there is much truth in the statement of this Committee, that a vessel of 3,000 tons displacement, can carry wheat to Liverpool from Astoria, much cheaper than a vessel of 1,000 tons can carry it from Portland. The Committee estimates the difference in favor of the large vessel at 20 cents per bushel, and present a long series of figures and particulars to prove the correctness of their computation. The figures look well enough, and we have no fault to find with them, so far as they relate to matters upon which we possess sufficient knowledge to form an opinion; but the actual experience of mankind has shown that results will not always correspond with the calculations made in advance, however carefully these calculations may have been made. Still we have not the slightest doubt that Astoria is destined to occupy a much more prominent place in the shipping of Oregon than it does at present occupy. Deep-sea vessels will eventually do a large share of the carrying from our grain-fields to Europe, and these must take in the greater part of their cargoes at Astoria.

The Labor and Capital Problem.

The Boston *Advertiser* discusses the labor and capital problem, under the caption "Do Strikes Pay?" and the conclusion arrived at on the question directly put by the head of the article, is, that strikes do *not* pay, but that, on the contrary, strikes for higher wages are in our days a miserable device that ends in placing the working man in worse condition, all things considered, than he was in before the strike. Several causes combine to produce this effect, most prominent among which is the increase of prices of all commodities of daily consumption, which inevitably follows a successful strike for higher wages. In other words when wages are raised there is a corresponding rise in the value of necessary articles of consumption, so that the workman can purchase no more of what he must have food and raiment and shelter for himself and his family—with his wife's earnings, than he could before the strike, while the loss of time incident to the strike is borne by the working men alone. These positions the *Advertiser* argues with much force.

But that paper admits that the relation between the cost of living and the wages of working men is such as to demand serious attention. Nearly all classes of working people find themselves cramped from month to month and from year to year, and are scarcely able to support their families by the exercise of the utmost prudence and economy. The remedy prepared for this evil, is to *return to specie payments*. Just how that would produce the desired effect is not stated, except that it is remarked generally that the substitution of hard money for our paper currency would reduce the price of what the working man has to buy, in proportion as coin is worth more than currency. So it would, but would it not, by the operation of some law of relation between the cost of production and the market value of the article produced, cause a depression of wages corresponding to the depreciation of values? Are not wages paid in currency while breadstuffs, groceries, fuel and woolen goods are purchased with currency? Suppose a return to specie payments were made, reducing the market price of merchandise and the wages of work, just as much as our paper currency is now depreciated below its coin value, would the purchasing power of a day's work be any greater than it is at present? We confess this plan does not impress us as a sovereign remedy for the evil it is intended to cure.

Judge Lowell, of the United States District Court for Eastern Massachusetts, has recently decided, in a test case, that a person knowing himself to be bankrupt, cannot by mortgage prefer one creditor, and secure the full amount of his debt, and that such mortgage is void, so far as it conveys property not exempt from the provisions of the bankrupt law.

A Radical Measure.

The accession of Victor Emanuel to the Italian throne was said to be significant of disaster to the Papacy, and to a certain extent the prediction has come true. Among the first measures of restrictive character introduced into the Roman Senate, was a bill for breaking up the convents of Rome. It has been under discussion in that body for many months—a subject of the fiercest controversy, because it was held to be a threat against the Papacy, whose temporal power in the municipality had already been circumscribed by the walls of the Vatican. During the recent severe illness of the Pope, when the life of the aged Pontiff was despaired of, Cardinal Antonelli sent a note to the king's cabinet, requesting that further consideration of the bill for the suppression of religious corporations be postponed until the wavering destiny of his master should be fixed. The Cardinal said, at the time, that this bill was "a cause of great mental disturbance to His Holiness." The Privy Council politely acceded to the request, while it expressed, in unmistakable terms, its impatience to consummate its final design. Accordingly, as soon as the bulletins at the Vatican announced the gradual convalescence of Pious IX, the suspended debate on the bill was resumed. Our morning dispatches inform us that the Roman Senate passed the bill yesterday morning.

It is not difficult to forecast the general results of such a law. One of these results would be the removal (otherwise the utter annihilation) of the monastic influence in Rome. This has always been most powerful, and perhaps the King, in proposing this radical measure, considered not so much the moral duty of correcting an abuse, as the necessity of legislating out of existence a powerful enemy to his kingdom.

The Rome correspondent of the New York *Times* says of this bill, that, should it become a law, it will put into the hands of the Government numerous large convent libraries. Among these he notices: the library of the Convent of the Minerva Church, containing 200,000 volumes, that of the Convent of St. Augustine Friars, 150,000 volumes, of the half-dismantled Roman College, which contains about 70,000 volumes, besides a score of others ranging from 20,000 down to 5,000 and 6,000 volumes. Of course, among these hundreds of thousands of volumes, there is the usual quantity of rubbish: great old folios and worm-eaten Latin tomes which nobody ever opens—monuments of dead dullness, or mere sarcophage containing the ashes of a sterile scholastic wisdom. It is of this law that Pius IX. speaks when, in his allocution of December 22d, he mentions a proposition then before the Legislative Chamber, "which must extinguish, even here in the center of Catholic faith, the religious congregations, and confiscate the goods of the Church and offer them at public auction." We quote further:

> Execrating this nefarious crime, in the name of Jesus Christ, whose Vicar we are on earth, we condemn it by the authority of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own. * * *
> We therefore pronounce invalid whatever is done against the rights and patrimony of the Church. We declare absolutely void and null any acquisition, by any title, of the stolen goods, against alienation of which this Apostolic See will never cease to protest. Let the authors and supporters of this law remember the censures and spiritual punishments, which, *ipso facto* incurred, the apostolic constitutions inflict on the invaders of the rights of the Church, and pitying their souls bound by these spiritual chains, let them cease to lay up treasures of anger against the day of wrath, and of the revelation of the just judgment of God.

Mr. Samuel Weller, Sr., had a wholesome dislike for the "lone, lorn woman," if we may believe the chronicler of his life. Amid much chaff of advice on subluinary affairs generally, there was always this grain of wheat: "Beware of viddlers, Samivel; beware of viddlers!" Whether or not Mr. Tom Wright, who was hanged in Washington on the 6th inst., had been reading Dickens until he became emotionally insane on the subject of widows, deponent saith not. We read the following words in his final address to his fellow-men who yet linger on this side of Jordon: "Now that I am made an example to the world, let me advise you, young gentlemen, to avoid any appearance of evil. Keep out of all bad company, and mind those old widows who will take you in their house and make you at home. Let all the rising generation, and all who hope to do any good in the world, consider well, and if they have any bad habits, break them now. Don't delay, but stop now, and shun all nice-talking women, who are so anxious and willing to take you in. You all had better listen to my advice, and let my suffering on the gallows be an example for all hereafter." It would have been better had Thomas given the Scriptures and the English due credit.

A Paris letter to the London *Times*, under date of May 10th, says. "Prince Iturbide, of Mexico, the last surviving son of the Emperor Iturbide, who was shot at Padilla on July 21, 1822, died yesterday at his lodgings, 163 Rue du Roule, aged 55. He came to Paris during the Mexican war, in December, 1865, and had several interviews with the American Minister, whose support he canvassed in favor of his dynasty. The sudden conclusion of the war leaving him no chance, he resigned himself to a very humble housemaid in the Hotel Espagnol Boulevard Montmatre, where he lived six months, and with her he started a *table d'hote* on the third floor of the house, No. 6 Boulevard Montmatre, where this son of an Emperor might often be seen in person going round the table to collect the small scot of 1f. 60c. per head. In 1867 he bought a dancing and singing cafe at Courbevoie, which he sold at a profit the next year. He had little wealth, and left that little to his partner."

Jeremiah S. Black, Democratically known as Old Jerry, made a speech recently in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, in favor of making all fraudulent acts of the Legislature, bribery in the passage of laws, etc., subjects for judicial consideration in construing laws by the State Courts. If the court finds that any given law has been passed through bribery or other fraud, the law to be set aside and void. This is a wide divergence from the universally established rule, that the law once passed was to be considered sacred and inviolable, no matter what suspicion of lobbying and other corruption might hang about it.

The editor of the Augusta, (Ga.,) *Chronicle* utters this timely warning and salutary precept: "Delinquent subscribers should not permit their daughters to wear this paper for a bustle, there being so much due on it, there is danger of taking cold." In the interest of humanity that editor ought to pay his printers.

The monthly statement of the national debt for the month of May, shows a reduction of $3,725,292 50 during the month.

FROM VIENNA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL.

The following is an extract from a letter written from Vienna to a gentleman of this city. The letter bears date of May 14th. The writer says:

I am very much disappointed with this climate. It has been worse since I have been here than it is in Oregon, raining almost continually, and very cold at that. The Exposition is very poorly attended, and the progress toward getting everything in shape is very slow. The workmen are very slow—it looks as though they wanted to make the thing last as long as possible, but they are no worse than the rest of the Vienna people. They all seem to be under the impression that they will never have another opportunity like this again to feed strangers. They are driving people away from here with their exorbitant rates. The press is beginning to howl about the extortionate rates of hotels and restaurants, but they are no worse than the balance. They have raised the rates of everything to nearly double what it was formerly. Street railroads used to charge 10, now they charge 20 kr. Beer is from 12 to 15 kr. a glass, and if you should leave without giving the kellner from 2 to 5 kr. Trinkgelt, you have very poor or no attention at all the next time you go there. In Frankfort they had a beer riot because the brewers raised the price from 4 to 4½ kr. A dinner in a respectable house with a few extras and desert will cost from 2½ to 3 guinders, but what takes a fellow most by surprise is the amount of skill they display in making out your hotel bill, and the number of items they get in. When you leave a hotel, from your room door to the sidewalk they will to keep you paying Trinkgelt. When you leave your room you will find the chambermaid stationed close at hand to take charge of the key. She holds out her hand with *echtausend kreuz*, but her eyes say Trinkgelt very plain. Of course no one will refuse a girl. A few steps more and you will be sure to meet the Fauseknaus. He has taken great pains to make his face familiar by rousing you out of bed at 5 o'clock in the morning. He comes to see if you want any clothing cleaned or boots blacked. Of course he ought to have a Trinkgelt. Your bill is presented by the Zeruikellner. He gets no wages from the house, and depends on Trinkgelts for his salary. If you should go without giving him something, I don't know what he would do. Our friendly porter will hand down your baggage and keep the Fisker Door open, wishing you a good journey until you *see him*. Now this is all very nice, but I find it a big nuisance. I want to pay one and be done with it. The American part of the Exposition is still very far behind. The delays are caused principally by the tardiness of the U. S. supply ship *Guard*, but she has got in at Trieste at last, and the goods will now soon arrive. Mr. Shultz is making every effort to push things forward and I think the American Pavilion will soon compare favorably with the rest. The main Machine Hall is jointly occupied by the different nations, the United States having the lower end of the building. The very first thing the eye meets is a magnificent Corliss engine, cylinder 12x20 inches, built by the Norwalk Iron Works, Norwalk, Conn., with a Pickering Governor. Alongside we find a fine lot of small machinery for the manufacture of sewing machines. These are from the firm of Pratt, Whitney & Co., Hartford, Conn. There is also a fine lot of woodworking machinery from Rugg, Richardson & Co. But the chief American exhibitors of machines are William Sellers & Co. of Philadelphia, who make a splendid display of machine tools, trip hammers, puddling furnaces, and a very superior train of rolls for the manufacture of merchant iron.

Leaving China we cross over to Turkey. The display here is not very extensive, but there are some very fine articles of cloth, hand made carpets and shawls,—among the rest a complete mashee with a fine imitation in wreaths of a Turkish Pasha gorgeously rigged out with gold braid, lounging on a rug and propped with Turkish shawls, no doubt thinking of his favorite wife, while he is slowly puffing the smoke from his tremendous pips. A little further on is a great clumsy wagon drawn by cattle, such as women use for making country excursions. In the center of the floor is a plan or miniature of the city of Constantinople, worked in wood and clay, giving a fine view of the river running through the center, and the Dardanelles,—they say with every street and building in the city represented. The whole thing takes up a space of 15x20 feet. The main attraction from Turkey will be the Crown jewels sent here by the Sultan. They will not be exhibited until a small iron pavilion is completed, now being built for their reception.

A little further on and we are in Greece. The first thing that draws your attention is a collection of old and partly broken statuary from the ancient cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

Hungaria has a very fine display; among the rest, a magnificent group of life-sized wax figures, representing the different branches of the army—twenty-four soldiers in all, with four horses and two pieces of artillery. It represents them in camp on a small billet, some laying down, some sitting, and some fondling their horses. The whole thing is a masterpiece. Looking on for awhile, you expect them every moment to put on their "traps" and start off.

Austria and Bohemia have a great display of China and glass ware. There is no end to the different varieties of goods.

Leaving Austria, we enter the rotunda or main building, the center of which is occupied by a great fountain with bronze statuary. The building is tremendously large, but it does not come up to my expectations. It has a squatty appearance, from being so large a circle. This building should have been kept for works of great value and worth; but, instead of that, it is filled up with a little of everything. Alongside of two great bronze lions is a display of soap and candles, a magnificent chime of bells and pyramid built of lucifer matches, and so on through the whole room, passing through the rotunda.

England sends as much or more machinery than all the rest combined. Everything in the machine line is represented here, from a harrow to the finest engraving machines. There is a great variety of steam engines of every size, shape and form. The two largest ones are from Belgium—one a large upright plowing engine, the other a marine engine attached to a pair of steamship paddle wheels with feathering buckets. Marioni, of Paris, sends two large printing presses and Germany a large variety of machine tools, but there is none of them that will compare with our American tools—steam engines in particular. There is useless trappery enough on some of them to make two good engines. The workmanship cannot be excelled, but they lack our simplicity. Machinery is very high in Austria. There is a large amount shipped over from America every year. There is one house in Vienna doing a large business in pumps made in Seneca Falls, New York. One of the proprietors told me that the German manufacturers could not compete with them. It is almost too soon to pass judgment on anything. It will be a month or more before everything will be in running order.

Passing out of the machine hall, we enter the American Agricultural Department, but there is very little accomplished here—only in one corner we found a few carved and silver plated reapers and mowers, with Locke's Grain Binder.

One of the finest expositions is the Austrian Agricultural Department, with a magnificent display of all the country productions—sugar, refineries, complete breweries, mining appliances for coal, iron, copper. In fact, everything this country produces is represented here, in one shape or another. Right opposite is the Art Gallery for Sculpture and Paintings. It has not been opened yet to the public.

On entering the east end of the main Exposition building, we get in the Chinese and Japanese Departments, with a lot of Johns busily arranging their toggeries and jabbering in their usual style. I have seen from the German papers that part of the Japanese Commissioners had been called home for expending more money than they were allowed. They are making a very good display in garden culture. They have also erected a Japanese Palace with high towers, painted and fitted up in a gorgeous style. The Chinamen are not quite so extravagant. They are not so well liked here as the Japanese.

We enter the west wing of the main building, pass through the German Empire with her great display of dry goods, iron industry and work of art, and enter Holland. There is a large case of silver ware that draws considerable attention from Amsterdam. The finest pieces are the Cathedral, of solid silver—this is the highest steeple in Europe—and an imitation of a monument, with all the figures carved in solid silver. There are also some fine models here of iron bridges, locks and canals, and pumping engines, from her Colonies in South Africa. They exhibit two plates of silver in the shape of a heart, about half as large as my hand. They are carved very handsomely, and represent the only article of clothing worn by the women in that country—the bon tons at that. Norway and Sweden next, with a fine stock of iron and steel, also some very handsome articles of pottery, varieties of timber raised in that country, and a huge chunk of crystal ice. Italy sends some very handsome marble statuary. They are really wonderful. Some of them are already marked "sold"—a few to Americans—but they are not to be taken away until the Exposition is over. France has a splendid array of fine things—they can beat the world in fancy furniture and toilet articles—some very handsome fabrics, bronze castings, plate glass and crockery. Belgium runs more in iron goods. England draws great crowds all the time, especially her jewelry department. Here is where the American and English ladies congregate most. It makes their eyes sparkle to gaze on that $175,000 necklace and all the balance of the diamond ornaments, large pearls and other precious stones. It is no doubt the richest display of jewelry exhibited for sale anywhere. The English are also ahead of anything in glass and china goods—they have such handsome designs and rich colors. The American pavilion is at the end of the building. Things are beginning to look a little more ship shape. There are a few fine pianos and organs set up, and a few cases of arms from Colt and Remington. There will be a great number of sewing machines, but there are none set up yet. The Cincinnati pork packers sent illustrations of the various manipulations a hog goes through at their slaughter houses. That shows off very well.

When everything is completed I will try and give you a full account of the separate buildings. Outside of the Exposition are the places of amusement. There are two theaters, and concert halls without number. In fact, there are bands of music in every beer house, there are circusses, monkey theaters and shooting galleries, carousells and swings without number, but the exhibitors of the biggest man and the fat woman, with their hand-organs, make more noise than any of them. I always have to laugh at one little old fellow, he shows a *chemise* to the outsiders and tells them in his Vienna dialect that it's just a little too small for the fat lady. If they don't believe it, go and convince themselves. This city of shows is all in the Prater—the name they give the city park. Here Vienna congregates—the rich in carriages and the poor on foot. If a Vienna girl could not go to the Prater for a month she would certainly die. It is a very fine place with music and every class of amusement to suit diversified tastes, but what looks very singular to me is the fact that women without escorts will go into beer saloons and coffee houses—places where congregate everybody and call for their wine and beer, and no one seems to take any notice of them. I have not yet seen a single drunk man staggering along the streets since I have been in the Austrian Capital.

Mr. Beecher's Universalism.

One calls to mind the myriad fruitless efforts which have been made to classify Mr. Beecher and his theology. He has been charged with introducing every new ism into the pulpit of Plymouth Church, and yet, after all, millions read his sermons and actually find in them much "sound doctrine to the edifying of the soul," despite the dictum of controversialists. The Springfield *Republican* says of Mr. H.'s discourse on Sunday, the 1st inst.:

> Mr. Beecher on Sunday preached one of those sermons which seem to satisfy to the full the generous instincts of his nature. For once he wandered free and careless in that exuberant region, which he once described to a friend as "what he left unsaid." The text was: "For the former things have passed away," and the New York papers pretty unanimously put "Universalism" at the head of his discourse. The great preacher that day of beautiful June weather "a good day to talk about heaven," how was the transition made to that realm? He thought it was immediate upon death, as Paul thought; that there was no "unconscious vacation," awaiting a final ingathering, but the soul would enter at once upon a life of progress, beginning with such capital of moral development as it had gained in this life. Scripture, he said, justified the belief that all would be as happy as they could bear. He could not see, "if the best went into heaven, not because he earned it, but by the act of great love, why the bottomest might not have room, at least a starting place." The sermon naturally caused a profound excitement, and at the end of the service, one lady stood up with streaming eyes and said aloud: "God bless you, sir, for that noble sermon." We fear some of the straiter brethren, some of Beecher's neighbors in the Congregational pulpit, will incline to a benediction of a different character.

A Novel Indian Policy.

PORTLAND, June 17, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Having carefully read the remarks of J. G. Wilson on the "Ten Peace Policy" in this morning's OREGONIAN, mostly all of which I indorse, I beg to refer to his closing remarks on how the Indian Commission should treat the Indian. Now we all know that Indians cannot be or are not kept on the reservation, they have arms to enable them to go on their hunting expeditions to provide for their wants, &c.; they pass the bounds of their reservation, for it has no bounds sufficient to enable one man to keep them within. I have long thought that in order to protect the Indian from the white man, and the white man from the Indian, and to civilize and christianize the latter, the Government should seek out an island in the Pacific ocean and colonize all the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains, strip them of their arms and supply them with farming implements and teach them to get their support from the soil the same as the white man, a righteous Governor being placed over this Colony with superintendents, whose only business shall be to teach them to till the ground.

Should they persist in abstaining from work after having had sufficient instruction, then, I say, let them want. "He that will not work, neither shall he eat," but as he cannot stampede, for the ocean is the boundary of the reservation, rather than starve he will most likely return to his labor.

J. L. DALY.

The New York *Tribune* editorially makes the following announcement: "Miss Greeley, being very desirous to obtain as many as possible of the letters of her father, the late Horace Greeley, will esteem it a great favor on the part of any of his friends having letters of interest written by him, if they will kindly inclose such letters to her by mail, that she may take copies, after which she will return the originals to their several owners. Such friends will please address, Ida L. Greeley, Chappaqua, Westchester county, New York."

Emboldened by the favor with which the public received the announcement that Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner are writing a novel in company, Bret Hart and Dion Boucicault have been writing a play which will soon brought out in New York. The elder Dumas, we believe, originated this plan of literary copartnership. It has been alleged that the majority of his novels were written in this way.

A fine, sturdy moral depends from the experience of Mr. Philip Mulligan, who hailed from Cassopolis, Michigan, just before he made his last unpleasant experiment in petty thieving. Philip was athirst. He espied a bottle in a police officer's pocket, and without due deliberation he grabbed the same. He awoke in the other world to recount his experience with chloroform as an anæsthetic to hosts of smiling angels or

The *Bee* thinks all who supported the Citizens' ticket last Monday are entirely out of the Republican party. We should like to know who is in the party. The Custom House crowd, of which the *Bee* is the acknowledged organ, all bolted the party, and put up a little side-show of their own.

The Springfield *Republican* of recent date announces that it is reported on good authority, that Hon H. L. Dawes is soon to resign his seat in Congress to accept either a Cabinet appointment or a Foreign Mission. No particulars.

Vice President Wilson is suffering from an affection of the eyes brought on by overwork, to such an extent that his physician orders a cessation of all work, including correspondence.

Schuyler Colfax will deliver a Fourth of July oration before the Cincinnati Odd Fellows.

The Newark Daily Advertiser says: "The New York *Sun* takes the lead in dealing the death-blow to the exchange system. 'From and after the 1st of July next,' says the editor, 'the *Sun* will cease to be sent in exchange to any other paper, and will not receive exchanges. For all papers in different parts of the country that we require, we propose to subscribe and pay, just like any other subscriber, and all our friends who desire to have the *Sun*, can procure it upon the same conditions.' This is business like and just. Later in the season no doubt other journals will follow the *Sun's* example, and effectually put an end to an already useless feature of American journalism." The *Courier-Journal* endorses this action as "a most sensible movement which will sooner or later be adopted by all newspapers of character and value."

That everlasting "India-rubber bustle" is going the rounds again. This time it is a Brooklyn young lady, who was thrown from her carriage while going down a steep hill. She made ninety-seven and a half bounces in all, and was finally rescued by a hook and ladder company from the top of a telegraph pole, where she sat warbling, pantfully, "Up in a balloon." She had stuck there in attempting to complete the ninety-eighth bounce.

NEW TO-DAY.

JOHN CLARK,

78 Front Street.

(Between American Exchange and Cosmopolitan Hotels.)

MANUFACTURER and WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER IN

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, Collars, whips, Saddlery Hardware.

California Saddle Trees.

Special attention paid to the manufacture of Fine Double and Single Pleasure and Trotting Harness in every variety, also, large assortment of Horse blankets and Hobbs, Fancy Lap Dusters (rubber lined), Driving Goods, Whips, (Philadelphia make)—late styles. Wholesale and Retail buyers are invited to examine the stock.

To Rent,

HOUSE AND FURNITURE. NO 3, SEMPLE'S Block, Washington street. jel9d6t

LOVE'S HOTEL.

LEWIS LOVE, Prop'r,

First street, between Main and Madison.

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN REMODELED AND Refitted throughout with New Furniture. Tables supplied with the best. Charges liberal.

Amusements.

THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN

June 17, 19 and 21,

At Oro Fino Theater.

Tickets for sale by J. K. Gill & Co., M. Gray, G. A. Steel & Co., S. J. McCormick, C. C. Barrett, W. K. Badger.

Prof. O. S. FOWLER

WILL LECTURE IN

EAST PORTLAND, JUNE 13TH TO 15TH; Vancouver, 17th to 19th; The Dalles, 21st to 24th; Walla Walla, 27th to 30th; Lewiston, July 2d to 4th; Mount Idaho, 6th to 11th; Lafayette, 12th to 14th; Oregon City, 16th to 18th; Salem, 17th to 24th; Albany, 26th to 28th; Eugene, 30th to August 1st; Oakland, 2d to 3d; Roseburg, 4th to 5th; Jacksonville 8th, or near these dates. See papers and bills in each place for particulars. Address Fowler & Wells, New York, or at one to adjacent places as above. 33 d6

1776. 1873.

CELEBRATION

OF THE

NINETY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF OUR

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THE CITIZENS OF PORTLAND INTEND CELEbrating the coming anniversary of American Independence by a

GRAND PARADE,

AN ORATION,

AND

A Grand Display of Fireworks!

In the evening together with festivities suited to the proper commemoration of this time honored occasion, and extend a cordial invitation to their fellow-citizens throughout this State and Washington Territory to unite with them in celebrating the coming

FOURTH OF JULY!

All Associations, Societies, or other organized bodies desirous of participating on this occasion, will please notify the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements on or before the first of July, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for their reception and entertainment.

Full Programme

Of the exercises of the day will shortly be published. By order of the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

GLASS! GLASS!

P. McGEE & CO.,

No. 29 First St., bet. Oak and Pine (Smith's Block),

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and AMERICAN

WINDOW GLASS!

CRYSTAL, SHEET, ENAMELED, STAINED and CUT GLASS!

Doors, Sash & Blinds,

PAINTS, OILS, etc., etc.

GLAZING done with dispatch, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The above invites the attention of dealers, intending purchasers and the public generally to examine their new stock before purchasing elsewhere and guarantees to give satisfaction. COUNTRY ORDERS solicited and promptly attended to. jel2

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AINSLIE & DAVIDSON,

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DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES,

SHUTTERS, BRACKETS, and ALL KINDS OF SCROLL SAWING.

HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND THE latest improved wood working machinery for the manufacture of the above articles, can offer superior inducements to customers, and at San Francisco prices, at

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Also, first quality of SEASONED CEDAR LUMBER, CEILING and RUSTIC MOULDINGS.

Office, 100 Front street, and its branches, Balusters, Posts, Brackets, Cheque Sets, etc., at

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GOLD & SILVER LACE SPANGLES,

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For sale by H. E. MORRICE, Masonic Temple.

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FRED BOLLES, Commander.

Will leave Portland Wareh use and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above port

FRIDAY, JUNE 20 1873

At o'clock A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, Nanaimo, Victoria, Ft. Wrangle and Sitka.

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Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

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At 6 o'clock P. M.

Victoria, Nanaimo and Sitka freight must be cleared before 12 o'clock, A. M.

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GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

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THE STEAMER

EASTPORT,

GEO. PATON, ... Captain,

Will leave COOS BAY for SAN FRANCISCO, on or about the

1st and 15th of Each Month.

Has SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS. For freight or passage apply to

F. SCHUITER, Agent, Coos Bay.

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Watches and Jewelry.

L. C. Henrichson & Co.,

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERS!

140 First St.,

Offer a complete assortment of

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Boots & Shoes.

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S. W. CORNER FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL SELL FOR CASH, of California make

Ladies' First Quality, 13-thread Lasting Kid Foxed Balmorals..... $3 50

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	Old Prices.
Misses' First Quality, do.....	$2 00 $2 50
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Millinery Goods.

MILLINERY, MILLINERY!

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

All the Latest Styles

And everything pertaining to the business on hand.

NEW GOODS EVERY SEASON.

SOLD LOW, CHEAPER THAN EVER, to suit the times. Drop in and judge for yourself, at

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ICE CREAM!

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ICE CREAMS,

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PORCELAIN, ENAMELED CARDS, and all the latest improvements of the art.

Thankful for former patronage and the public generally invited to call and inspect the new VIEWS OF THE CITY and Public Buildings. No pictures taken on Sunday.

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OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND MERCHANDISE.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday of each week.

Private Sales

Every night.

Large assortment of GROCERIES always on hand.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

Those desiring Household Goods sold at Private Sale will please call and see me. I will guarantee to sell for more than can be realized at Auction, or no sale. Persons desiring to Purchase Second-Hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, etc., will find it to their interest to call at my Store, as I have always on hand a large assortment of the above goods, which I will sell at low prices.

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Regular and Peremptory

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Furniture, Carpets,

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I will sell at my Auction Rooms,

SATURDAY, JUNE 21st,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

REAL ESTATE.

Lot numbered Eight (8) in Block Seventy-Four (74), Washington street, corner of Sixth street, East Portland, with

NEW STOREHOUSE, 24x60 feet, two stories high.

ALSO,

STORY AND A HALF HOUSE, 16x24 feet, with L 12x16 feet.

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COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, 16x24 feet, with L 12x16 feet.

Terms, one-half cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, secured by mortgage on the property.

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200 bxs C. D. SOAP,

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A FINE ASSORTMENT of Single and Double

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We would call the attention of the trade to our RATES.

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The HOTEL is the center where all travel and interview each other.

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Laces, Fringes, Spangles,

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A R RICHARDSON Auctioneer

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RDAY, JUNE 21, 1873.
At 10 o'clock, A. M.

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Block 176 situated on Wash-
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ALSO
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half cash, balance in twelve months with
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SORTMENT OF HILL'S CONCORD
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Team and Stage Harness,
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the A and offices under the same, be-
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PERRY, WOODWARD & CO.,
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SEWARD'S WONDERFUL JOURNEY
AROUND THE WORLD.
interesting work was completed a few days
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These Bitters have been in the San Fra
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OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
PORTLAND, OREGON, June 10, 1873.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT
this office until 12 M. on the 10th day of July 1873,
at Portland, Oregon,
FOR 150 CORDS OAK WOOD
150 CORDS FIR WOOD,
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE QUARTERMASTER'S WOOD YARDS
AT VANCOUVER, W. T.
R. N. BATCHELDER,
Chief Quartermaster.

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1873.

CITY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Yesterday forenoon, a valuable horse, attached to an express wagon, was drowned at the foot of Ash street. The fireman had driven the animal into the river for the purpose of giving it an opportunity to swim, and to enable him to wash the mud off his body. After the horse had entered the water several yards, it manifested a strong aversion to be forced further; but the driver plied the whip and forced the animal to move ahead. At length the roadway inclines sharply, so that the animal, to get the easy way on the road, turned from the edge, the water had attained a depth of ten or twelve feet. Before the driver could observe, the horse was beyond its depth, and commenced struggling for life in the water. On account of the steepness of the road, the horse could not back out, and for want of room, was unable to turn around. In its frantic struggles to get out, the animal continued to advance towards the deep water. Through fear of sharing a similar fate, the driver hastily abandoned the vehicle, and made for the shore, which, after some considerable effort and some danger, he reached. The horse, dragged down and entangled in the harness, had succumbed to its fate and sunk from sight. The event attracted a large crowd, who flocked to the scene, but too late to render assistance in saving the animal's life. As soon as they were obtained, and after some delay the harness and vehicle were drawn to the water's edge. The horses stripped off and the lifeless carcass towed away on the tide. Every summer a number of valuable horses are drowned by the careless—and reprehensible habit of driving them into the water until they lose footing. We suppose that it is about time when owners and teamsters learn the important fact that horses will actually drown horses. At least it is the last people profit by experience.

PIONEER GONE.—The late Hon. [illegible] Applegate, of Clackamas county, who departed this life on the morning of the 15th inst., was born in the town of Chester, Hampden county, Mass., on the 11th day of July, 1793, and would have been eighty years old on the 11th day of next month. He, with his wife [illegible], died on the 29th day of April, 1872, having lived together 59 years and 7 days, joined and became members of the Baptist Church in the town where they were born, about the year 1831, from which they continued their relation to that church [illegible], by an unwavering faith, and consistent practice of the requirements of the Gospel. Mr. Campbell came to Oregon in 1845, bringing his family, in the [illegible] probably the first man to bring his family to Oregon for the express purpose of making it a permanent home, (except it may have been some of the Missionary work) from the United States. He held during his residence here, positions, among which were [illegible] member of the Legislature of his adopted State in 1859, and of the Constitutional Convention in 1857. In fact, since his manhood, he has, with the single exception of the time he [illegible] the plains, filled continuously some position of public trust of some kind with honor to himself and to the perfect satisfaction of his constituents.

FIRE.—Last evening the fire companies had occasion to exercise themselves, for two alarms of fire were rung and within twenty minutes of each other. The first alarm was occasioned by the bursting of a gas retort in the dwelling of Thompson & Welch, in the Odd Fellows' Temple. The sudden explosion filled the room with gas and smoke, which, finding no means of egress, [illegible] in volumes from the building and attracted the attention of those who saw the [illegible] and the alarm was given. Ere the engines could arrive at the scene of the [illegible] conflagration, the gas had expended its force, the smoke cleared away and the [illegible] ceased. Nothing further was left for the companies to do but to return to the engine houses. Scarcely, however, had the engines [illegible] than a second alarm rang. With astonishing celerity, the [illegible] responded. This time the alarm emanated from a house situated a long way up First street. Some sparks left in a wood pile had caught in an unknown fire, which was fortunately discovered and extinguished without calling in requisition the aid of the [illegible] apparatus. Two fires [illegible] out in full force the department, on both [illegible] and no damage done, is not to be [illegible].

MATRIMONIAL.—Prof. McGibeny is [illegible] this week to state that Miss E. Cardinell, [illegible] Tuesday night from San Francisco, and that she will participate in the Calliope this evening, and also on Saturday evening. Miss Cardinell will appear in the character in the solo of "Lo, o'er the [illegible]" which was rendered on Tuesday evening by Mr. [illegible] with good effect. The [illegible] of "Pet as a bird to the Mountains" by Miss Cardinell as an interpolation [illegible]. Those who have heard Miss [illegible] in public will be delighted to learn that the [illegible] is to make her debut [illegible] after an absence of some months. [illegible] and flexible alto voice, she will be a [illegible] acquisition to the entertainment.

THE GEOGRAPHIES.—Eastern people per[illegible] have very confused ideas of the relative [illegible] positions of California, Oregon and Washington Territory. Almost every day letters and papers are received at the postoffice here containing [illegible] and contradictory addresses, in many instances, Portland in Washington or California. Yesterday a letter addressed by the County Clerk, bearing the post mark of New York, addressed as follows: "To the County Clerk of Multnomah county, Oregon, in California." We can only send to the Eastern people a more careful perusal of "Johnson's Illustrated Atlas." It might save mistakes and trouble.

THE FOURTH OF JULY ON THE YAMHILL.—The people of the rising town of St. Joe, on the Yamhill river, are preparing to enjoy the grandest celebration of the national anniversary ever got up [illegible]. A three hundred dollar swing for the children, and dancing floors for children [illegible] have already provided for. [illegible] will be on hand to do up the refreshments for the day. The west[illegible] every man, woman and child to the end of their track, and [illegible] few of the classic scenes and [illegible] of old Yamhill as was never before [illegible].

FOR THE CHILDREN.—The ladies of Trinity [illegible] request their obligations to their [illegible] for the kind and generous assistance [illegible] late fair and festival. Especially [illegible] the East Portland Band for music, [illegible] & Co., for crockery, Mr. Pfundt, [illegible] Burchard & Powers, and [illegible] & Co., for furniture furnished, and to Messrs. Dodge & Myrick for use of the Bank at one-half the usual rates.

MILITARY EXPEDITION.—Messrs. Reeves, [illegible] V. and W. Byron Daniels, leave this morning on the Dalles boat this morning on an expedition [illegible] to the boundary line between Oregon and Idaho Territories. They will start from Umatilla and run north to the line. The expedition will occupy the entire summer, and will finish its work probably about the first of November.

THE MILLS.—The machinery for the Oregon Woolen Mills continues to arrive by every steamer. Eighty-seven packages of fine machinery arrived on the Ajax from San Francisco the past week. This assortment comprises [illegible] and wool intricate machinery to be found in any of spinning jacks and other [illegible] work.

CHINATOWN.—The case of the city vs J. [illegible], who was arrested on Tuesday for interfering with an officer while in the discharge of his duty, came up yesterday morning in the Police Court, but was, on motion of the attorneys, continued until this morning. The defendant decided to enter a plea of guilty, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court.

REAL ESTATE PRICE.—Mr. A. B. Richardson sold at auction yesterday morning, lot 3 in block 174, at the corner of Birch and Washington streets, for the sum of $5,700. The property belonged to [illegible] King, and consisted of the land and two houses. Considering the state of the market, the price which this property brought is quite fair.

THE ORATORIO.—We are requested to state that the box office at Oro Fino Theatre, for the sale of tickets for the Oratorio of Esther, will not be opened this afternoon, as heretofore announced. Tickets will be procured at the book store of [illegible] & Co., at any hour, or for the Canton this or Saturday evening.

CHINAMAN HURT.—A couple of Americans attacked a Chinaman on Alder street yesterday afternoon, and came near abolishing one Celestial. From all we could learn the assault was wanton, unprovoked and brutal, and the young scamps ought to be punished pretty severely. One of them struck the Chinaman on the head with a brick, cutting a gash to the skull, from which the blood flowed profusely, weakening the victim so he could not walk. He staggered up against a fence, where he was found by some kind hearted gentlemen, who called Dr Strong, and had the wound dressed and the man taken to his friends. We learn that steps were taken to have the boy who did the wrong arrested.

TEMPORARILY DETAINED.—The necessary machinery for Mr. Brown's ice factory, which arrived on the last steamer, has been put up, and will be ready for operation in a short time. Every arrangement was completed to commence work last evening, but in consequence of a slight breakage some delay was incurred. The damage has been repaired, and the intention is to manufacture the first ice in Portland to-day should no unexpected accident occur.

HELD TO ANSWER.—The parties implicated in the late safe robbery of Sunday evening, were examined in the Police Court yesterday morning. Testimony being of a conclusive character as to their guilt, the court held them to appear before the grand jury on the charge of robbery. We learn that the prisoners are kept confined in separate cells and are not allowed to confer with each other, for obvious reasons.

ARRESTS.—The following persons were brought in last evening: Mrs Morris, for selling liquor without license. S. Kafka, for doing business without license. Ellen Anderson undertook to appropriate a hat—what could she want with it?—and a policeman came along taking Ellen in charge, for which she will stand before the bar of justice this morning for a hearing.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer *Ajax* arrived here from the above port on Tuesday night. Moderately fair weather was experienced on the passage. No rough weather was encountered, and good time was made. She brought about 450 tons of assorted cargo and a large passenger list. This steamer is advertised to sail hence on Friday evening.

VERDICT FOR DAMAGES.—At a late hour last night the jury in the case of the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad Company vs. the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, returned a verdict in favor of defendant, assessing damages for right of way through defendants' premises at the Cascades at $10,000.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A shooting affair occurred last night at a late hour near the corner of Washington and First streets, between two parties. Only one shot was fired, and no one was hurt. The parties concerned gave bail for their appearance this morning, when the matter will be examined before the Police Court.

TORN DOWN.—A portion of the facade on the north side of the new Custom House is being torn down by the workmen. Some slight mistake was made by the workmen in laying the stone, and it became necessary to tear down a portion of the masonry and rebuild it.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.—We call special attention to the interesting letter from Vienna, which appears in another column. The letter was written by Chas. E. Smith, Esq., the well known foundryman of this city, who is now on a tour to Europe.

PERSONAL.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 14th inst., says: "General Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, who is on a visit to the Pacific coast, left here for Oregon yesterday.

A late number of the N. Y. *World* contains a short letter from the pen of I. M. King, formerly of the Oregon *Herald*, who is the *World's* resident correspondent at San Francisco.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Every man from the Columbia bar to Jacksonville is enabled to buy clothing when he is made acquainted with the fact that J. Kohn & Co. are selling at a very low figure. Read notice.

We take pleasure in mentioning the fact that Mr. John Clark, at No. 78 Front street, has a complete assortment of saddles, harness and other goods in that particular line, which it is safe to say can't be excelled for quality anywhere. His card in the advertising columns give all the information necessary to induce buyers to patronize him.

FESTIVALS.

The strawberry festival and apron fair held last evening at the Unitarian Chapel was largely attended, and was one of the most agreeable affairs of the kind yet held in the city the present season.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Esther again to night.

A man overboard yesterday.

Two fire alarms one evening.

Salmon, fresh, daily at Quinn's.

Fabre's coffee Central Market—it's good.

Patent rights men are infesting the interior.

The steamer will sail for San Francisco to-morrow.

Cooler last night, and the rise in the river will be checked.

A stave factory, it is stated, will soon be in operation in Portland.

Woman's question now—"How shall I have my summer dresses made?"

The pontoon at the foot of Stark street is nearly level with the sidewalk.

Miss Batchelder held a public examination at her private school yesterday.

The new machinery is being put in working condition on the new dredger.

New sidewalk is being laid in front of the First Presbyterian Church on Third street.

Another horse gone through carelessness of the driver—better keep away from the river.

Work on the new steamer for the W. R. T. Company will be commenced in a few days.

The steamer *California* is due from Sitka and way ports. She can be expected at any time.

A number of canvas tenements can be seen pitched near the ferry landing on the westside road.

The friends of Capt. Brannan, of the police force, will sincerely regret to learn that his wife is hopelessly ill.

Mr. Carlisle, formerly steward on the N. P. T. Co.'s steamers, but latterly on the southern line, is back again.

So far as heard from, the different Fire Companies of the city have decined to parade on the Fourth of July.

The strawberry market is almost glutted by the large quantities of these delicious berries which are daily arriving.

Of for other climes—fellows who have been hanging around to vote on Monday. They are always about election times.

Match game of base ball on Saturday afternoon, between the Pioneers and Pacifics. An exciting contest is anticipated.

The large glass windows of Carter's new brick building, at the corner of Alder and Front streets, were placed in position yesterday.

Chinese are employed in several of the business houses along Front street in pumping out basements. Meantime the water is climbing up.

At a meeting of the Vigilance Hook and Ladder Company, held Tuesday evening, it was unanimously decided to turn out on the Fourth of July.

Leo Hudson's real name was Julia Lee Hodgen. She died in St. Louis where she had been performing—not in New York city, as we stated a few days ago.

An oak tree was destroyed yesterday morning at the railroad ferry landing on the west side. Some hours delay was occasioned by the falling of the tree.

The persons implicated in the safe robbery were required to give bonds in the sum of $200 for their appearance before the grand jury, the same which they failed to do.

It is a remarkable fact that the moment a woman writes a letter she is frantic to put it in the postoffice, although she may have been putting off writing for six months.

The College Club has accepted the challenge of the Pioneers, and the first game is to take place on the 28th inst. at Salem. The next game between the Clackamas and Pioneers will come off on the grounds of the latter club on the 5th prox.

A REPLY TO ARCHBISHOP BLANCHET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

When my sermon on the English Bible was solicited for publication in the issue of May 19th, I had no thought that anything in it would cause public comment. But after the space of three weeks, what purports to be a "review" from "Archbishop Blanchet," appeared in your issue of June 9th.

I agree with you, when you intimate in an editorial note, that such a discussion does not properly belong to your paper, and having made no bid for it I have no desire to perpetuate it beyond what obligation to the cause of truth absolutely demands. But such obligation does require that the article to my reviewer should itself be reviewed. Hence this reply.

I much regret that I cannot accept my critic's expressions of kindness as if given in the real spirit of kindness. Upon careful reading of his communication, and comparison of terms throughout, discovers a great difference, in this respect, between the letter of some portions of it and the spirit of the whole. Except in relation to such things as we *do not* discussed in the sermon, F. N. B's style is so oblique, full of replications, but barren of direct statement, that while it is not difficult to understand him with but slight exception, it is very difficult to resolve his article into such positive statements as would enable one to meet his objections fairly. The criticism passed upon the choice of a text is too obscure to merit notice. When I am asked to "point out" the text in the Bible proving God's miraculous inspiration of Holy Scripture, I take pleasure in referring the inquirer to 2 Timothy, 3, 16, and also 2 Peter, 1, verses 19, 20 and 21, as explained by the forcible context.

What "F. N. B." *opines* about Tyndale's being "unlearned and incompetent," and what he *says* about "Lutheran Tyndale's" version being "notoriously corrupt," may be answered by the testimony of one of the most celebrated Roman Catholic divines of the last century—the learned Dr. Geddes, who testifies of Tyndale's version, that "In point of perspicuity and noble simplicity, propriety of idiom and purity of style no English version has yet surpassed it." (Geddes' prospectus for a new translation, p 89.)

As to the parallel which "F. N. B" seeks to establish between the right of the State to "forbid the sale of immoral and licentious books, and punish the authors," and the right of "Popes to prevent the diffusion of books mutilated, perverted and falsified by heretics," by all of which I understand my reviewer to mean the English Bible, which in this way is called a "licentious" and "falsified" book—this parallel in defense of those who were responsible for the frightful religious persecutions that darken the 16th century requires no further comment.

The following passage is quoted from the sermon, "The Old Testament Scriptures were rendered into several different languages both before and after the Advent of Christ." "Not correct as to the time before Christ," says "F. N. B.," "for they were rendered but once from Hebrew into Greek by the Septuagint under the reign of Ptolemy Philadelph, 272 years before Christ." Now, if "F. N. B." can confirm all this, history will gain much by his life, for heretofore it has been found impossible to decide *just when* the Septuagint was translated. But why does my reviewer omit to mention the Samaritan Pentateuch, or the Syriac version, or the fact that at first the books of Ezra and Daniel were written partly in Chaldee and partly in Hebrew? And does "F. N. B." overlook the very considerable proof that both the Samaritan Pentateuch and the Septuagint were translations from some unknown version, and possibly not *directly* from the Hebrew?

Again, says "F. N. B.," "I have another painful duty to perform in finding fault with the erroneous statement of the Reverend Lecturer, when he says 'The personal ministry of Christ and his Apostles on earth gave to the world the New Testament,' as if Christ had ever written Holy Scripture," etc. But where, I ask, is the error in *my* statement? I did not say that Christ *wrote* Holy Scripture. I said that the personal ministry of Christ and his Apostles GAVE the New Testament. And if I had supposed it possible for anyone to put a wrong construction upon the sentence I would have said that this ministry gave the material from which the New Testament was compiled under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. But the two sentences which "F. N. B." has quoted as above, and upon the professed correction of which he seems to concentrate his attempted refutation of the sermon are the LEAST *important* statements he could have found in the entire sermon, and it is not easy to see why these should have been selected for correction, since they were of such slight importance, and since no correction was needed because both statements were sufficiently exact.

My Reviewer *causes* me to say that "The best translation of both books (Old and New Testament) is the Latin Vulgate." I have never uttered the words that could be construed with this meaning. But here "F. N. B's." history of this Vulgate will bear correction. He refers to an old Latin copy which preceded the Vulgate, but omits to mention the fact that this was an *incomplete* copy, several books being left out. He proceeds to inform us that *Pope* Damasus caused Jerome, in 382, to correct that old copy and furnish an exact translation from the originals. Hence our Latin Vulgate. The errors in this statement are as follows: First: Damasus, the friend of Jerome, to whom I suppose "F. N. B" refers, was not a Pope. He was simply the Bishop of Rome. As yet the papacy was *not*. Second: Damasus died when Jerome had revised no more than the four Gospels and Book of Psalms, and the successor of Damasus did not like Jerome, and being persecuted in Rome, like Tyndale at a later day in Cambridge, Jerome was compelled to flee to Bethlehem, where he finished the translation of the Vulgate in A. D. 404, (see Neonder's Church History, Vol. II, p. 681, sq., also Ency. Brit., Vol IV, p. 701). Moreover, "F. N. B" creates the impression that the Vulgate, from the very day of its completion, became the "written" authority of the Roman Church, irrevocably fixed, whereas we learn from the standard authority last quoted, "That it met with a very unfavorable reception in the Latin Church." Jerome "was denounced as a heretic" and his translation declined to be a "falsification of the Word of God." And the *Vulgate did not receive the official* sanction of the Roman Catholic Church until 1546 (by the Council of Trent), or more than 1,000 years after it was translated, and nine years after the *Complete English* Bible, from Tyndale's translations, had been published.

In one paragraph "F. N. B." makes the impression that by what I said about the need of revision I "corroborated and acknowledged" a statement to the effect that there are "many wilful errors" in our English Bible. Had my reviewer made a fuller quotation from the sermon, he would have saved himself from the trouble of the pseudo kindness which so sadly characterizes this and other parts of his article, and the best reply that can be made to the above implication is found in the sermon itself as follows:

And now they tell us they are about to revise this grand old Bible, once given from the hand of God, and baptized into the blood of many of His most precious saints. And for one, I say, Amen! What, revise it? Yes, certainly, revise it. There are good reasons for revision. The English language is a living language, and it has undergone some changes during the last three hundred years. Biblical and philological research and science ought to have made some progress in three centuries, and they have made progress. But I rejoice that in any good revision of the change, will not be as numerous as many have feared. I say it as a cause of great joy that the then new and work revising this glorious old Bible have made this version the basis of revision, and have agreed to change no word in it except where the sense of the passage absolute y demands a change. I know not one error in it seriously affecting a vital doctrine of the Christian faith and life. A man can be just as good a Christian with no other guide than this common English version, as he can with the guidance of the Pioneers and truest Greek and Hebrew recension of the original text.

There is but one other feature of "F. N. B.'s" review that merits attention; but this is the most prominent it as the reviewer's attempt, oft repeated to place tradition, or the "unwritten word," as he calls it, in authority over the Holy Scriptures. This style of argument is not new with those who endorse the dogma of a human "infallibility;" but as we ought suppose, its logical and practical results have ever amounted to a total, though specious denial of the inspired character of the Bible. But the use of this defense is not to be wondered at in "F. N. B.'s" case, when we consider the calamities that have befallen him, on account of his ecclesiastical relations, for there is a chasm of such fearful breadth and depth, separating at the points of *title*, doctrine between the *written Word* of his "Church," and the *written* word of Holy Scripture, that no manner of sophistry is sufficient to bridge it. For instance, the Bible affords the Church of Christ two simple and beautiful sacraments. The traditions of "F. N. B.'s" Church proclaim no less than seven. The Bible teaches (Hebrews 2:5, that "There is one Mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus." The traditions of "F. N. B.'s" church, this one by many other mediators, dead and living, one of whom has a periodical influence greater than that which is allowed to Christ. The Bible teaches that "A Bishop must be blameless, the husband of one wife," etc. (1 Tim 3:2. But the traditions of "Archbishop F. N. B.'s" "Church" do not permit Bishop, Priest, or Deacon to marry, thus *degrading* the very teachers of the Church" to live in practical and systematic violation of a great social law, which is revealed to us by all history and revelation, sacred and profane, as of fundamental and primary importance to the highest temporal necessities imposed in the Divine Constitution of human society, and as calculated to bring heaven itself nearer and make it thus more attractive, inasmuch as all that is pure in the family relation on earth, is a faint yet beautiful type of God's perfected family above.

If, as we are told by "F. N. B" tradition must ever be the "first rule of faith," why is it that the Lord Jesus, though constantly supporting all his own preaching and arguments by strong quotations from the Old Testament Scripture never quotes from the current traditions of "The Church" in his day, except for the purpose of condemning that tradition and the tendency of its use. "Ye have made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition" says Jesus, (Matt. 15, 6,) and this summarizes our master's verdict concerning what "F. N. B." calls the "first rule of faith." And as having a bearing upon the subject of tradition after the closing of the New Testament Canon we must not omit to mark the words of the Apostle John, found in the "Book of Revelation." According to "F. N. B's" statement, this book was written the last but one, and that other one was the *Gospel* of John. But our reviewer is wrong here again. The Gospel of John was written in A. D. 75, and the Apocalypse in 95, thus the *Apocalypse* was the *last* book written. Now, will "F. N. B." please read the 18 and 19 verses of the 21 chapter of the *last* book of the Bible, and he must admit that if the language there written has any force, it is because it is Divinely inspired, and if he should claim for it the narrowest possible application, and insist that it refers only to the Apocalypse, he must admit that it can be applied here *only because* the Apocalypse is inspired of God, and admitting this he accepts the *true* principle of interpretation which makes the solemn interdiction—applicable to every syllable of Divinely inspired Scripture—to the utter exclusion of all past canonical traditions, and all other traditions under the whole heavens. As for my sermon, I am cheerful to submit it to the most thorough test of *reliable* history, and any one who may desire to apply the test will find the sermon in full in the OREGONIAN of May 19th, or the *Christian Advocate* of May 29th. With the hope that I may not be required to write another "review," and yet holding myself ever ready for such a service in the cause of truth,

I am yours respectfully,
A. R. MEDBURY.

Don't go about with shabby clothes while an opportunity is afforded you to obtain wearing apparel at only a nominal sum. You miss a splendid chance to get a suit of clothing cheap when you fail to call on J. Kohn & Co., 91 Front street, where the counters are crowded with the very latest styles. Twenty dollars will buy a fine outfit there.

If you want pure, fine liquors of any kind, go to E. D. Tyne's, northwest corner of Oak and First streets, agent for the sale of Jessie Moore & Co.'s fine Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies of Louisville, Ky.

"I say, Tom, that is a nobby suit you have on. I declare I've been trying to get something that will fit me to a dot, and that I can depend on to wear well. Where did you buy them?" "I was passing along First street, last week, and as I turned the corner of Washington street I noticed some fine clothe and furnishing goods. The attraction was so great that I stepped inside, and after selecting the materials, I ordered what may be termed an elegant fitting suit. The place is Fishel & Roberts."

If you want the woven wire bed, parlor and bedroom suits, the best spring and pure hair mattresses, go to Hurgren & Shindler.

The public mind has been somewhat agitated with the Modoc war, an occasional murder or railway disaster, and the dull times, and the prospect of buying clothing at a figure not large enough to cover a man to the bestrock. The place has been found where you can buy men and boys' clothing, or gentlemen's furnishing goods, at the very lowest prices. It is at Beck & Waldman's, corner of Front and Washington street, where a full assortment of men and boys' clothing, in the latest styles, can be selected from.

Farmers and "Horse Men" are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, and in reply we would say, through the columns of the OREGONIAN that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results, that is also our experience.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be used to advantage where any Liniment is desirable. In cases of severe cramps and pains in the stomach it is undoubtedly the best article that can be used internally.

Habitual constipation leads to the following results: Inflammation of the kidneys, sick and nervous headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite and strength—all of which may be avoided by being regular in your habits, and taking one vial of *Parr on a Pair* pulse pills nightly for four or six weeks.

HAIR OR WE PARISH.—This is what neglected teeth would say if they could demonstrate with their owners, and mark this, the teeth cannot parish or become black or yellow if the SOZODONT is used daily.

COWDEN'S TARAXACUM PILLS,
The most effective and pleasant Cathartic Pill extant. Operating without Nausea or Distress.
These pills represent in a true medicinal principles of the Taraxacum or Dandelion Mandrake and Rhubarb, the combination so commended both in this country and Europe for its specific action on the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys, rendering the former active and purifying the latter.
Price of Small Pill 25 cts.
Two Hundred Coated Pills, Sent by Express,
JOHN NEWMAN & CO., Druggists,
Agents for Pacific Coast.

NEW SEGAR EMPORIUM,
MASONIC TEMPLE, THIRD STREET,
Next Door to the Post Office.
SEGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, STATIONERY,
POSTAGE STAMPS ENVELOPES etc.
DANL B FOSTER
jel0

Harmony Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month. By order of the W. M.

Wassalo Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Samaritan Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows' Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

ARE YOU LAME?
[illegible] Liniment [illegible] Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, Sprains and Bruises, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Corns and Bunions, Toothache, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bites of Animals, and Pains and Aches of every name and nature. For sale by all druggists.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!
[illegible] Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator and Kidney Invigorator. It is the Great Vegetable Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator of the Pacific Coast. NEW LIFE [illegible] for sale by all druggists.
A. P. [illegible] & CO., Druggists and Chemists,
San Francisco, Sole Proprietors.

COMMON COUNCIL.
REGULAR MEETING, JUNE 18, 1873.

The Common Council of the city of Portland met pursuant to ordinance, His Honor Mayor Wasserman presiding.

Present—W. S. Caldwell, Clerk; J. H. Lappeus, Chief of Police; Councilmen Burton, Caywood, Hallock, Moreland, Hill and Congle.

Absent—Councilmen Russell, Besser and Story.

The Journal of last meeting was approved as recorded.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

The petition of T. J. Carter for a reduction of his assessment was read and laid on the table.

A communication from the Portland Water Company notifying the Council that the price of water furnished the city after July the 1st would be $7 50 per month. The communication was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The Auditor reported the names of officers elected at the late municipal election. The report was ordered spread upon the record.

The Auditor reported the Judges and Clerks of Election as entitled to $2 each, for which warrants were ordered drawn.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

The following claims were ordered paid: A. G. Walling, $20; Washington Guards, $5; J. R. Robb, $7.

Councilman Russell appeared and took his seat.

BUSINESS ON THE TABLE.

The communication from the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was taken from the table and placed on file.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance defining the duties and fixing the compensation of the Superintendent of Streets, was read a first and second time. The ordinance fixes the pay of the Superintendent at $2,400 per annum, and his Deputy at $1,500.

An ordinance authorizing the Mayor and Auditor to give a note for $2,750 to the Salamander Manufacturing Company for the payment for a Second Class Steam Fire Engine, was read a first and second time, rule suspended, ordinance read a third time and passed.

The motion to postpone the further consideration of the ordinance fixing the pay of the Chief of Police, for boarding the city prisoners, was lost, and the ordinance was referred to the Committee on Health and Police.

On motion, the Council adjourned.

GENERAL NOTES AND NEWS.

It is money in an actor's pocket in England to resemble some noted murderer. A play founded on a local murder was lately produced at the town of West Hexford, and the leading actress made a decided hit for the reason that she bore a strong resemblance to the murderess.

A teacher in Rockport received a note, the other day, from an indignant parent, which read: "I want you to strictly understand that you hant boss of my Children if you keep marin for bein late you will have truble, you need not think Wee are Slaves becas wee hant. We live in a free land adoo."

A gentleman residing on the outskirts of New York, placed a Mexican cactus on the top of his garden wall as an ornament. Late in the evening he thought he discovered the head of a burglar peering over the wall, and hit out at it with all his might. He has all the summer before him to pick the thorns out of his knuckles.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CIRCUIT COURT—UPTON, J.

WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873.

Bank of British Columbia vs. A. P. Dennison and J. C. Hawthorne; judgment for plaintiff for $2,052, coin, interest and costs.

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATH

For the cure of COUGHS COLDS, RHEUMATISM and MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS. The attention of sufferers from Colds is directed to these Baths, as one or two will remove the severest Cold. Also,
Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.
Steam or Vapor Baths, $1 00. Warm baths, 50 cents.
LUDWIG WILHELM, Proprietor,
Wiegand's Old Stand,
Washington street, near Front.

Wants.

Ten Thousand Dollars
WANTED.
I WILL PAY 1 PER CENT. PER MONTH, QUARTERLY, IN COIN, FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS COIN, for two or three years, with the best of Real Estate Security.
Any person having money to let please address
jeu8tf J. L. PARRISH, Salem, Oregon.

To Let.

For Rent,
GOOD ROOMS AND OFFICES IN DEKUM'S BRICK building. Inquire of
DEKUM & BICKEL,
No 58 First street, between Stark and Oak.

Board and Lodging.
FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two Single Gentlemen can be obtained in a Private family. The rooms are in the Second Story. One room 13x17, and one 10x12. Location, one of the pleasantest in the city, on East Park, south of Main Street. Rooms let without board if desired. Address,
F., P. O. Box 241.
Portland May 22, 1873. m22d1f

For Rent,
A BRICK STORE ROOM 25x100 FEET. Also OFFICES in Second Story of Brick Building. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

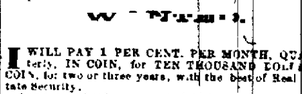
Furnished Rooms
To Rent.
S E COR. WASHINGTON AND FIFTH STS.
CLEANEST IN TOWN.

For Sale.

Mill Property for Sale.
THE STEAM SAW-MILL ON THE MACADAM-ized Road, one mile south of Portland, with THREE ACRES OF LAND fronting on the Willamette river, will be sold at a very low figure and upon very favorable terms. Enquire of
E. J. NORTHRUP,
of Northrup & Thompson.

Hotel for Sale.
THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of a Hotel, located in the city, for sale low for CASH, or will exchange the same for city property. Inquire of
PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL.

For Sale or Rent.
IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS IN WANT OF CHEAP Lands should call on me before buying. I can accommodate them with large or small tracts, improved or otherwise, in this and adjoining counties. Terms easy. Two NEAT COTTAGES, conveniently located in business, and several SMALL FARMS, for rent. Inquire at Office, 142 Front street.
P. A. MARQUAM.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!
THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES
WILL PRESERVE IT

IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT USE THESE
PERFECT LENSES,
GROUND FROM MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES, Melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" from their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by the
SPENCER OPTICAL MANUFACTURING CO.,

RUMOROUS.

A local paper warns its fair readers that the sidewalks of Omaha abound in holes "the size of a lady's foot," and in another column records that a boy six years old fell into one of them the other day.

Rev Dr. M'Leod father of the late Norman M'Leod was proceeding from the manse to the church, to open a new place of worship. As he passed slowly and gravely through the crowd gathered about the doors an elderly man, with the peculiar kind of wag known in that district—bright, smooth, and of a reddish brown—accosted him "Doctor, if you please, I wish to speak to you."

"Well, Duncan," says the venerable doctor, "can you not wait till after worship?"

"No, doctor, I must speak to you now, for it is a matter upon my conscience."

"O, since it is a matter of conscience, tell what it is, but be brief, Duncan, for time presses."

"The matter is this, doctor. You see the clock yonder on the face of the new church. Well, there is no clock really there—nothing but the face of the clock. There is no truth in it but only once in the twelve hours. Now it is, in my mind, very wrong, and quite against my conscience, that there should be a lie on the face of the house of the Lord."

"Duncan, I will consider the point. But I am glad to see you looking so well: you are not young now; I remember you for many years; and what a fine head of hair you have still!"

"Ah, doctor, you are joking now; it is long since I have had any hair."

"O, Duncan. Duncan, are you going into the house of the Lord with a lie upon your head?"

This settled the question, and the doctor heard no more of the lie on the face of the clock.

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.—During Gen. Sheridan's stay at Indianapolis he was conversing with a few friends touching his military experiences and campaigns, when he said: "There is a mighty sight of romance and a great many interesting episodes connected with the war that the historians never got hold of. For instance, there has been a great deal said about the battle of Winchester, a little affair in which I had a hand. Well, it was a pretty square fight, but do you know that battle was fought on the strength of information which I obtained from a young lady in the town of Winchester, and if the rebels had known she was giving it to me they would have hung her in a minute? I was very anxious to get information of the rebel strength and movements, so as to know just when and where to strike them, but I did not know how to get it. Finally, I heard of a Union young lady in Winchester who could be relied upon if I could get word to her. Her name was Miss Wright. I think she is in the Treasury Department at Washington now. But the trouble was to communicate with her. One day I heard of an old colored man, living outside of my lines, who had a pass to go into Winchester to sell vegetables. I sent for the old man, and on talking with him found him loyal, as all the colored folks were, you know. Finding he could keep a secret, I asked him if he would undertake to deliver a letter to a young lady in Winchester. The old fellow said he would; so I wrote a letter on thin tissue paper, and rolled it up in tin foil. It was about as big as the end of your thumb, and I told the old man to put it in his mouth and deliver to Miss Wright in Winchester. He went off, and in about two days came back with an answer rolled up in the same piece of tin foil. I found I had struck a mighty good lead, and I followed it carefully till I got all the information I wanted. The girl gave me more important information than I got from all other sources, and I planned the battle of Winchester almost entirely on what I got from her. She was a nice girl, and true as steel.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Singular Death of a Burglar.

A Windsor (Ont.) dispatch of May 30th, gives the following strange account of the death of a burglar:

Between three and four o'clock this afternoon Major Perkins of this place, an old citizen employed in the Custom-house here, returned to his home which he had left locked and fastened two or three hours previously when he had left it in company with his wife to go down town. He unlocked the front door, and in the dining-room was confronted by two burglars who had entered the house by the rear entrance. One of the thieves made a spring for the back door and succeeded in escaping. The other, however, was seized by Major Perkins and a fierce struggle ensued. The burglar managed finally to shake off the Major's hold and dashed headlong through a window opening into the garden. He went bodily through the glass, and carried the sash with him. His foot caught in the window and, unable to extricate himself, he hung there until Major Perkins succeeded in pulling him back in the room. Then the horrible fact was discovered by Major Perkins that the unfortunate man was bleeding to death. The femoral artery was completely severed and the blood jetted from the gash in great spurts. Major Perkins gave the alarm and summoned assistance, besides sending for a physician; but in twenty minutes the hapless thief had ceased to breathe. Before death he gave his name as Philip Henley, and his place of residence at Dundas, in this province, where his parents live. A gold watch and several articles of silver ware found in his pocket.

THE MEN WHO EDIT THE "NEW YORK TRIBUNE."—The present editors of the *Tribune* are comparatively very new to it. It is hardly five years since Whitelaw Reid went there; Hoosead may have been these a little longer, and Hay and Brooks not half so long. Shanks, the city editor, is a new man; so are Wycoff, Sterns, Hanse, Lloyd, O'Dwyer, and nearly all the rest, even down to the lowest reporter. Dana, McElrath, Gay, Wilkinson, England, Wilbur, Underhill, Otterson, Tilton, Johnson, and a host of others, have long been gone, and the men identified with the *Tribune* during the war, like Smalley, Huntington and House, are correspondents from abroad. Only two resident workers remain who may be considered veterans—George Ripley, who is coeval with the paper, and Charles T. Congdon, who has been a contributor to the fourth page for more than twenty years. He who has been connected with the *Tribune* ten years is now regarded as hoary with experience. Ne—years, especially here, have many more changes than their wont; for the work is harder than it used to be, and a few years of uninterrupted journalism either cures the journalist of his passion for his profession, or, by breaking down his health, compels him to retire.—*N. Y. Corr. Chicago Tribune.*

There is but one man in the United States who could write the subjoined. That is Parson Brownlow, and he is addressing Editor Hill, of North Carolina.

You rejoice over my paralysis as a punishment of God, because, as you say, I "cast my lot with the abolitionists." I recognize the hand of God in my case, but I regard Him as interfering in my behalf. Probably not one man in a thousand would survive the exposure and hardships to which I was subjected while driven by rebel cavalry into the mountains, and incarcerated in a rebel prison at midnight. While I am now improving in health, with a clear conscience, nearly all the men who were instrumental in my imprisonment, and who insulted me while in prison, are dead. Most of them died with delirium tremens, or in some other unnatural way. I would not parade their names before the world, as you would, for when God lays His hand on a man I take mine off, and I mention the fact in defending myself from your attack.

AGASSIZ SCHOOL—NEW YORK, JUNE 17th.—John Anderson, who gave Pembese Island, his completely furnished residence, and $50,000, to Professor Agassiz, to found a school of natural science, suggests that to make the endowment and the institution a national one, the State Legislatures contribute $25,000 each to the fund. If the States cannot constitutionally do this, the friends of the school hope that the wealthy men of the several States will emulate the generosity of Mr. Anderson, and endow the school with sufficient means to make it pre-eminent among scientific institutions.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18, 1873.

Gold in New York today, 12[illegible]

Portland Legal Tender rates, 88 buying, [illegible]

Gold bars are quotable at 90@ [illegible]

Wheat in Liverpool—Average Cal[illegible] 11s 10d@11s 11d, that, 12s 4d.

Our local money market presents no changes calling for special comment. The supply [illegible] is apparently well kept up, and as it is a regular circumstance for commercial paper at the banks to [illegible] demands are [illegible] first-class [illegible] rates, but at the former high rates.

According to the London *Times* the Bank of France and American banks have further positive advances in the English money market, after further exchange in the Bank of England, the joint rate now [illegible] announced. Notwithstanding the statement telegraphed last night that the bank had been authorized to purchase the sterling notes to the extent of six millions, large advices from New York state that some of the prominent bankers there believe the result of the [illegible] will be cheaper rates of discount instead of dearer rates, and they anticipate a speedy reduction in the ruling rate. The whole matter turns, however, upon the nature of the restrictions imposed by the government upon this issue.

Washington dispatches state that the syndicate subscriptions in the United States applicable to the call which matured June 1 have all been settled excepting $75,000, which are within process of settlement, and at last advices all the European subscriptions had been likewise closed.

The gold speculation has been weakened by the large payments of the Treasury, at redemption of five-twenty bonds, called in for the first of this month, nearly $6,600,000 having been received up to the 30th inst. During this month the Treasury Department sells also sell $7,000,000 in gold, and buys only $1,000,000 in bonds.

Prices of Wheat Exports.

The average price paid for wheat for export in San Francisco during the past harvest year was very nearly $1 75 ₱ cental. At the rate the exports of this cereal from that State amounted to $17,000,000. The following table shows the price paid in our market each week since July 1, 1872, to date:

Date.	Per Cental.	Date.	Per Cental.
July 6, 1872	$1 50	December 28	1 60
July 13	1 50	January 4	1 70
July 20	1 50	January 11	1 80
July 27	1 50	January 18	1 70
August 5	1 50	January 25	1 70
August 10	1 60	February 1	1 75
August 17	1 50	February 8	1 70
August 24	1 40	February 15	1 60
August 31	1 35	February 22	1 75
September 7	1 35	March 1	1 60
September 14	1 45	March 8	1 60
September 21	1 40	March 15	1 60
September 28	1 40	March 22	1 62
October 5	1 42½	March 29	1 60
October 12	1 42½	April 5	1 55
October 19	1 40	April 12	1 50
October 26	1 40	April 19	1 50
November 2	1 37½	April 26	1 50
November 9	1 35	May 3	1 50
November 16	1 40	May 15	1 60
November 23	1 40	May 24	1 55
November 30	1 40	May 31	1 55
December 7	1 45	June 7	1 55
December 14	1 50	June 14	1 52
December 21	1 60		

The above quotations all include sacks, which are estimated at 16 cents per cental of wheat. A comparison of this table with one published in a California exchange of the price in San Francisco at corresponding periods shows the difference to have been at times as high as 45 cents per 100 lbs, while the average difference has been nearly or quite 20 cents. It would appear from this comparison that we might with ordinary facilities in the way of coasting vessels have shipped to San Francisco during the entire year to profit, the average price paid here being $1 45 per cental, as would appear from the table, though large lots which were purchased on private terms, and for which quotations could not be obtained, would probably raise such average considerably higher. Besides at the time when prices were up, more transactions were occurring, while when they were down to $1 40@$1 45 but few holders would sell. So it is not likely that the average for all bought in this market has been less than $1 50 per cental sacked or $1 44 without sacks, being equivalent to 87 cents per bushel delivered here. The aggregate of shipments to the United Kingdom, China, and to coast ports, the flour being counted as the equivalent of so much wheat foots up near 1,375,000 bushels valued at $1,858,250.

Shipping Intelligence.

The steamship Orizaba, from San Francisco, arrived this morning at 1 o'clock. She brought 450 tons assorted merchandise, and is announced to sail next Friday.

The ship Confidence, mentioned by us yesterday, is under charter to Messrs. Rodgers, Meyer & Co., and will probably be here inside of two weeks

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Arrived—Prince Alfred, Victoria.

Sailed—Steamer California Mazatlan; Buena Vista, Port Gamble; Modena D. Emerson, Cork.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Arrived—Ship Cathay, Takong, Yamouse, with a large cargo of sugar; ship Gryfin Dragon, Hongkong.

Sailed—Alhambra and Moneynick, Port Townsend; Confidence, Astoria.

Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Flour—Extra, jobbing at $5 25@6 75; superfine, $4 75@5.

WHEAT—Exporters offer only $1 66, though mills and others are paying $1 75 for choice, but their wants are not large. Selling at mill at $1 75 for good; for distilling, $1 70.

Barley—Difficult to place round lots of brewing above $1 30; feed, $1 12½@1 25. Sale of 800 sks light brewing, $1 25

Oats—Very heavy, $1 70@1 90. If the order for 700 tons, from Australia, could be filled, it would at once advance prices. 800 sks California, $1 75.

Potatoes—Old, $2 for sound; new, $1 25@1 75; 150 sks Lighthouse, $1 56@1 75.

Onions—Good have advanced to $1 25.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 4½@5c; rhubarb, 2@2½c; green peas, 2½@3c; string beans, 2½c; cucumbers, 40@75c ₱ dz; new cabbage, 75c@$1 ₱ dz; green corn, 6@15c ₱ dz; egg plant, 15c; summer squash, 60a75c dz; tomatoes, $1 25@1 50 bx.

Ripe Fruit—Apples, $1@1 50 for cooking, and $1 50@2 for eating; pears, 75c@$1 50 ₱ bx; cherry plums, 6@8c; apricots, 4@6c; strawberries, 6@6c; raspberries, 15@17c; blackberries, 15@20c; gooseberries, 7@8c for common and 15c for English; figs, 12½@15c; cherries, 15c@$1 for common and 15a18c for choice; currants, 4@5c ₱ lb. pineapples, 75c@$1 per doz; lemons, $6 per hundred; limes, 15@18c; oranges, 40@45 per thousand.

Corn—Large Southern yellow, $1 30.

Corn Meal—Local millers sake 1¼a2 ₱ lb.

Buckwheat—Split at $1 25@1 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

Rye—Nominal.

Seed—Canary is jobbing at 4a5c; flax, 3c; Calimustard, 1½@2c.

Beans—Bayo, 3½c; large butter, 5c.

Peas—All white, 6½c; pink and red, 4c.

Hops—None in first hands; jobbing at 50c

Broomcorn—All in second hands; quotable at $50a125 per ton.

Honey—Choice comb, 18a25c; strained, 10a17 in bulk; and 71 ₱ 90 in case; two box jars new comb from San Joaquin, retailing at 30c per lb.

Bureaus—Nominal at 55@55 ₱ lb.

Nuts—California almonds 10@12 for hard and 22½@26 for soft; soft-shell French almonds 26@30c; Princess 30c; Brazil 17c; Filberts 18c; Hickory 12c; California peanuts 5@6c; Chili walnuts 12½c; Cocoanuts $12 50 ₱ 100.

Feed—Bran $20@26, middlings $2 75@3, oil cake $30, Hay—1021 bales straw 75 ₱ bale.

Dairy Products—Fresh roll butter 20@23, pickled roll 25@30c, firkin 25@32; cheese 12@14c per lb; California eggs 23a25, eastern and Oregon 17@19c ₱ dozen.

—Poultry—Live turkeys 20c@22c ₱ lb, hens and large roosters 6@8c, small chickens 25@6, ducks 5@6, geese $9@10 per dozen.

Provisions—Small sales Oregon bacon 10@10½c. California bacon is jobbing at 12½@13½c, eastern 13½@14c, shoulders 9½@9¾c. California hams 13½@14c, eastern sugar cured hams 14½@16, smoked beef 10@12c. California lard 12@13c, tierces 11½@11c, kegs and buckets 14@15c, pails 13@13½c California caddies pork 15 prime 19, prime mess 20, mess 21, clear 22c.

Cotton—California 18c.

Wool—Weekly sales of one house aggregate 100,000 lbs, another 30,000 lbs; hurry kinds very dull, nominal 13½@16, clean grades range 25@28c.

Hides—Sales for the week embrace 14,588 salted at 8@10, California dry hides 16½@17c

Home Produce Market.

WHEAT—By reference to our depot box it will be seen that prices for the old crop have declined to $1 65 per cental in San Francisco—an effect of the more favorable aspect of the crop for the coming harvest and the poorly supplied demand for ships. Buyers here are still offering $1 50 and occasionally securing lots at that figure.

FLOUR—Trade is inactive and prices remain steadily at $5 per bbl, for extra of fancy brands, good to country brands quiet at $4 25@4 75; fine, $4 superfine, $3 75. The call for export is light.

OATS—The market is yet in tolerably fair supply, while the demand is only moderate. Dealers are offering 80 cents per bushel, including sacks.

BARLEY—We quote best for brewing purposes at $1 50 per cwt. There is no call for export, however, at these rates. Advices indicate a large yield in our State this year than last.

FEED—There is no change in quotations. The local demand has somewhat improved since our last review.

HAY—Market for all kinds dull at $15 per ton for timothy, baled, $13 50 loose, and wild not wanted.

POTATOES—The new crop is coming in in limited supply and prices vary according to the demand, from 2@2½ cents per pound. Old, nearly or quite gone, except for seed.

EGGS—The receipt of the last few days have been light and some dealers who were a little short to-day paid 18 cents per dozen, though others have offered 16 cents lower.

BUTTER—The market is abundantly supplied at our former quotations of 15@22 cents ₱ lb for best. Miscellaneous lots, packed in sundry shaped and of no sizes, sell for less.

BACON—We find one of the most extensive buyers in the city furnishes his prices for common country cured at 7 cents for shoulders, 9 for sides and 11 for hams, but we are assured that others pay 2@3 cents more

HIDES—There is some inquiry at current rates, but prices are unchanged.

WOOL—We learn that some lots have been purchased in the interior at 22 cents per pound, though the few buyers in the market claim that it will stand no more than 20 cents.

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS.	₱ lb.
Oranges, per doz.	1 00
Limes, per do	50
Cocoanuts, each	25
Calif. Grapes, ₱ lb	10@20
Cranberries, ₱ gal	75c 00
Lemons, per doz.	75a1 00
Peaches, ₱ lb	
Apples, ₱ box	
Plums, ₱ lb	
DRIED FRUIT.	₱ lb.
Figs, Cal	10a20
Figs, Asia Min.	5a5a1
Figs, " ord.	2½a5
Apples	10
Plums, Italian	20a25
Prunes, fair & fresh	7a8
Pears	8a10
Bananas, ₱ doz	31 00
GROCERIES.	₱ lb.
Coffee, ground	30@37
do Costa C. R.	22½@25
do Rio	nom.
do Java	30@31
do Mocha	50@60
Sugar, crushed	14a15
do pulverized	14a15
do granulated	14a15
do Yellow	14
do Island No 1	13a14
do " No 2	12@13
do " extra	12½
Milk, condensed	30
Candles, adamantine	20a26
do Paraffine	33a37
do Sperm	62
Oil, Kerosene ₱ gal	75
Syrup, Golden, ₱ gal	75a1
Teas	₱ lb.
Gunpowder	1 25a1 75
Imperial	1 25a1 50
Young Hyson	1 10a1 50
Hyson	1 00a1 25
Eng. Breakfast	90a1 25
Japan	65a1 00
PROVISIONS, ETC.	₱ lb.
Butter—	
Fancy Dairy	40a45
Gold	35a40
Ordinary	16a18
Cooking	20
Cheese, California	20
do Eastern	25
do Oregon	20
Hams, country	18a20
do city	18a20
do Sugar-cured	18a20
Shoulders	11a12
Bacon, Clear sides	12½a14
do Breakfast	16a16
Lard—	
Pure Leaf, in tins	16a17½
Good, in tins	14
In bulk	13
Honey, Yellow Comb	25
do White	30
Eggs, per doz	16a20
BREADSTUFFS.	₱ sack.
Flour—	
Fancy brands	1 35
Choice	1 25
Common extra	1 d1 12½
Graham, Cal	1 50
Corn meal, Cal ₱ lb	4a5
do Oregon,	4a5
POULTRY.	₱ pair.
Hens, grown	$1 00a1 25
Roosters, "	1 25
Spring chickens	1 00
Ducks, tame	1 50
Geese, "	2 00
Turkeys	5 00
MEATS.	₱ lb.
Beef	8a10
do choice cuts	10a16
Mutton	8a12½
do choice cuts	
Veal	10a12½
Pork	10a12½
do choice cuts	

CANNED GOODS	₱ doz.
Oysters, 2-lb cans	4 50a5 00
do 1-lb cans	3 00a3 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 00
do 1-lb cans	2 50a3 00
Sardines, quarter	50a75
do half-lbs	1 00a1 00
Clams	1 00a1 00
Green corn	1 00a1 00
Tomatoes, 2-lb cans	1 00a1 00
Peaches, 2-lb cans	2 00a2 50
do 1-lb cans	1 50a1 50
Pine apples, 2-lb cans	2 00a2 50
Strawberries, "	1 50a1 50
Blackberries, "	1 50a1 50
Apricots, 2-lb cans	1 50a1 50
Jellies, in tins	1 00a1 00
Jams, in tins	1 00a1 00
Mushrooms, per can	1 00
SAUCE, ETC.	₱ doz. pts. qts.
Worcester Sauce	1 00a1 00 2 00a2 00
Catsup, Tomato	1 00a1 00 2 00a2 00
do Mushroom	1 00a1 00 2 00a2 00
Capers	1 00a1 00
Cherry Powders	1 50a2 00
Mustard, French	2 00a2 25
do Cal	1 50a2 00
Pickles, Boxhalls, per	1 00
NUTS	₱ lb.
Almonds	20a22½
Walnuts	20a22½
Brazil	20a22½
Filberts	18a20
Peanuts	10a20
Chestnuts	20
Hickory	12½
CAKE.	₱ bbl.
Ducks	6 00
Geese	1 00
Swan	2 00
Grouse	75
Pheasants	4 2
Venison, ₱ lb	
FISH.	₱ lb.
Eastern Cod	15
Pacific Cod	8a12
Halibut	8a 10
Smoked Cod	20
Mackerel, ₱ kit	2 60a4 00
Fresh Oysters ₱ 100	75
VEGETABLES.	₱ lb.
Squash (Cala)	3
Beets	3
Onions	3
Carrots	3
Turnips	3
Garlic	10
Celery, ₱ do	2 00
Cabbage, Cal. ₱ lb	3
Cauliflower ₱ doz	4 00a300
Potatoes, new	4
Asparagus	10
Lettuce, per doz	10a75

General Merchandise.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Mowers: Buckeye, new model, $150; Buckeye, No. 2, $140; Buckeye, No. 1, $155; Buckeye Self-Raker, $180; Hand Raker, $120; Buckeye Dropper, $225; Clipper No. 2 130; No. 3, 140; No. 4, 150; No. 5, 155; Sprague Mowers, No. 1 and 2, 125 and 135; Union 123; Dodge's Reaper, No. 1, 250; No. 2, 230; Excelsior Reaper and Mower, 230; McCormick's self-Raker, 200; Hand-Raker 175. Harvesters: Marsh's, 340; Holmes' Headers, 325 and 355. Threshers: Vibbard's Horse-powered power, complete, $875; 10-horse mounted power, complete, $925; Sweepstakes, $950 to $525, with or without mounted power. Pitt's Improved Buffalo, Nos. 1 to 5, $660 to 825; Tornado, 775 to 825; Wheeler's Endless Chain, 500 to 525. Wagons: Main, 2-inch to 3-inch thimble skein, 150 to 190; Pacific do. 145 to 176; Mitchell, with patent or square bounds and roller brake, 145 to $165.

BACON—The receipts continue nearly up to the average of the season. Good country cured Hams are quotable at 14@15c per pound. Sides 11@12c, shoulders 8@9 cents. Fancy brands of sugar cured command an advance of 1@2 cents on the above prices, but are difficult to obtain. The demand for all kinds is slightly improving.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Quotable for standard size, 19@20c as per quality and quantity; Flour Sacks, 11½@12c. Burlap, per yard, 14@15c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Portland made Fr calf p s, d s, and t s boots, $72@75; Portland made kip boots, $60; J. K. & Co. B. B. B. extra French calf p s or t s boots, $72@75; J. K. & Co. favorite heavy calf, plain or quilted, boots, $63; J. K. & Co. Standard, standing edge boots, $54; gents' B calf Prince Albert's lace stitch boots, $50; gents' B Calf Prince Edward's lace stitch boots, $50; gent's cable sewed Oxford ties, $50; gent's goat foxed g'ove top Congress shoes, $54; men's Rund's adjustable lace boots, $30; men's bootle plow shoes, full stock, $27. Inferior grades as low as $24; goat's boots, $20. Boys' Prince Albert's lace stitch boots, $25 50; boys' Prince Edward's lace stitch boots, $24; boys' wax plow shoes, $19 50; youths' cable sewed Oxford ties, $18. Ladies' S. F. kid fox bals, $19 50@24; ladies' J. K. & Co. kid fox bals, $27a30; ladies' J. K. & Co. plain lasting bals, $24@30; ladies' Portland made calf bals, $22@27; Pegged bals, $16 50. Misses and children's proportionately low.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $17@14; dressed, $22@30; flooring, $7@28; lath, $3 per M; shingles, $2 50; Sultana hardwood, 17@20c per foot.

BRICK—Common, $4@5 ₱ dozen; extra, $6 50@7.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters $3 50@; Jams and Jellies $4 50; Los Angeles Honey, $4 50; Strawberries, $1 50; Raspberries, $4, $4 75; Blackberries, $4 00; Pine Apple, $3 50; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $3 75@4 50; Pits Fruit, $3@3 50; Green Peas, $3 50; Beans, $3 50; Tomatoes, $3 50@3 75; Clams, $4; Green Corn, $3@3 25; Tomatoes, $3 25.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight; light weight 16c.

CEMENT—Rosendale, New Jersey, $6; Astoria, $4 50; Chicago Plaster, $5; Land Plaster, $2 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $2 75; San Juan Lime, $2 75.

COFFEE—Market well sustained at the following jobbing prices: Costa Rica 21½@22; Guatemala, 21½@22; Rio and Manilla, 21½@22; Java, 28@29c. J. F. Jones & Co.'s Golden Java, 29c; Cheribes, 27c; Phoenix Premium, 22@23c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, 10a, 6c; Borax, 35@37; Blue Vitrol, 12½@13c; Potash Grantz, 1lb can, 55, 2 lb Rosin, 3 bbl, $1 9a15; Saltpetre, kegs, 15@20c; Sulphur, $4@10.

DRY GOODS—Seward drills, 15@16 cts; seconds, 13c; Sheetings, light, 11½c; medium, 12½c; standard, 14@15½c; horse lining, 9½c; bleached sheeting, 9½@10½c; do, 9, 13½c; do, 4-4, 12½@13c. Cotton checks, 16a20c; linen checks, 12a22c; canabrics, 10c. Cotton flannel, bleached, 16a8 c; do, brown, 12½@13c. Cottonades, light, 20a25c; do, heavy, 25a45c. Denims, 18a25c. Hickory stripes, 1 ½a25c. Standard prints, 11c; seconds, do, 9c. Ticklens, 16a20c. Linseys, 20a39c. Ticks, ½, 14½a30c; do, 4-4, 20a30c. Bear duck, 24c. Table linen damask, brown, 35a56c; damask bleached, 50a81. Diaper linen, 30a37½c. Sheets, seamless, 38a46c. Socks, black, 22a30c. Women's, 1 bal 25. Crash 10a15c. Gingham—Domestic, 16a20c; Scotch, 22a30c. Lawns, 12a27. Percales, 25a30.

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 5½a6c; packed, 7a7½c. Peaches, 12½a13c; Hungarian Prunes, 14c; Plums, pitless, 18a20c; Raisins, new crop, in bxs, $4 50; h d, $5 50; quarter $6; eighth boxes, $7; Zante Currants, 14c; Oregon do, 10a12c; Citron, 55a60c;

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 10c; Eastern, 11c; Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl, $14 75; do No 2, $12 50; do extra, No. 1, $3 50; do No 2, $2 75; Salmon, pickled, extra brands, half bbl, $4 50a5; bbl, $7 50a8; common brands, half bbl, $4 00a4 25; bbls, $6 50a7 00. Canned spiced, fresh, 2-lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1-lb, $2 25. Sardines, qrs, 85; half qrs, 50 to 4 75.

LIQUORS—In market, jobbing prices, is quotable for Bourbon whiskies $2 25@5. Rye do $2 50@4. Domestic do $1 30@2. Brandy—French brands $4@12, California brandy $2@6. California wheat whisky $1 87½ and the advance. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5; Old Tom, $2@3 50; Rum—Finn, $3 @5; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 00; New England, $2@2 40; Jamaica, $4@5.

METALS—Market for jobbing lots for Iron—Scotch and English pig reported in San Francisco, $55; refined bar, 8 lb, 6½c; Sheet 11 to 20, 9½c; do 24 to 27, 10c. Copper—Sheathing, 34 lb, 42c; do Yellow, 45c; do Ironzed Sheets, 60c; do Old, 18c. Tin plates—Plates charcoal, IX per box, $13 50; do IC, $12; do Coke, $11 50@12; Banca, in Tin, slabs ₱ lb, 62½c. Steel—English cast steel, 20 lb 28c. Lead—Pig, 9 lb 9a10c; Sheet 15c; Pipe 12. Bar 12@12½c. Zinc—Sheets ₱ lb 14c. Babbit metal, 30@40. Quicksilver, 95c. Pressed wire has advanced 25@50 ₱ 3c.

NAILS—Almonds, 7½@8c; Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 20c; Hickory, 5c; Peanuts, 10c; Pecan, 28c; Walnuts, 12a16c.

NAILS—Quotable 10 to 60d per keg, $6 75; 8d 15c per keg advance; 6d, 50c per keg advance; 4d and 5d, 75c per keg advance; cut spikes, 50c per keg advance on the price of 10d. fence, 25c per keg advance on same size of common nails; finishing and brads, 50c per keg advance on same size of common nails; box nails 50c per keg advance on same size common nails.

OILS—We quote our market in jobbing lots for Devoe's, 65c; Downer's, 60@65c; Standard, 60c; Crystaline (Coal cane), 60c; Crystaline (Coal cane) 55c; Gaslight, 50@55c; China Nut, 50@55c; Lard, in casks, extra, $1 25; No 1, $1 10; in barrels, extra, $1 10; No 1, $1 00.

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—Fancy Blankets, Superfine, $4 25; XX 13; XX 11 50; No. 1 Extra, bound, $10; No 1, bound, $9 50; No. 2, 4 point, $8 50; No. 3, 3 point, $6 50. Colored Blankets—3 pt Gray, Black bordered, $5; 3 pt fancy border, $ 50; 3 pt Tuscan, $ 75; 3 pt Scarlet, $ 75; 3 pt Green, $ 75; 3 pt Blue, $ 50; 3 pt Indian Striped, $ 75; 4 pt Gray, fancy B, $ 75; Bird's, 4 pt Tuscan, $ 75; 4 pt Scarlet, $ 75; 4 pt Green, $ 75; 4 pt Blue, $ 50; 4 pt Indian Striped, $ 75; No 1 Gray, $ 50; Flannels, Blue Mix 24 inches, 50c; 5-4 yard, Scarlet, 55c; White, plain, 55c; Scarlet, 50c; Fancy plaid, Quilted, 50c; Plain Colored 40 to 45; Scarlet, plain, 45c; Cloths, Hard Times, 90; to $1. Cassimeres, 1 10 to 1 25; Cassimeres, 6-4, 60c; Doeskins, 1 10 to 1 25; Tweeds, 80 to 90c. Yarn, White and Gray, 1 25; Scarlet, 1 30; Kipellani, 1 10. A deduction of 25c ₱ pair on Blankets when sold by the bale.

PAINTS—We quote market in jobbing lots for Averill's chemical per gal, 12 15; Atlantic, 13a14; Bartlett, 11a12; North River, 11; Greenback, 10½; French zinc white, 16; Devoe's zinc white, 12; lampblack, Eddy's, 20@25; Germantown, 45@50; ordinary, 25@30. Vermilion red, 60a65; Harve de Grace, 6@7½ red lead, 12½@13; Litharge, 12@14; Red proof, 16@18 cents

PRICE—Church, 7½@8c; Patna, 8c; Island Rice, Carolina 12½.

ROPE—Market firm at 20c ₱ lb in jobbing lots.

SALT—Ground Rock, $18 ₱ ton; Carmen Island, $22 @25; liverpool or sack, $25; fine, $26@27 50.

SYRUP—A fair demand exists at prices ranging from, in kegs, 70@72½c; in bbls, 65@67½c; bbls, 62½@65c.

SALERATUS—Barton's, 6½a6c; Donnelly's, 5½@6c; Babbitt's, 10@10½c.

SOAP—Quotable firm for R. Irving & Co's in jobbing lots at 7@7½c.

STARCH—The agents' rates, with the usual discount off to the trade are for Pearl, 9½c; pure, 12 lb boxes 10½c; 1-lb papers, 11½c; silver gloss, 6-lb boxes, 12½c; 1-lb papers, 13c; corn, 1-lb papers, 13c.

SPICES—Pepper and Allspice, in grain 25c; Cinnamon 45@50c; Cloves, 25@30c; Nutmegs, $1 20@1 25. Spices in glass: Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, $1 40 ₱ doz, Cinnamon, $2; Mustard $1 75.

SUGARS—The market to-day is weak for Island at 8@10½c. Yellow and Golden C, in bbls, 11@11½c; in half bbls 11c higher. Crushed, 13½@13¾c. In bbls, 13½@13¾c. Powdered, 13½@13¾c.

TEAS—Stocks on hand good, with demand dull at the following ranges: young hyson, 90@$1 30 per lb, black, 100@90c per lb; Japan, in papers, 50@62c per lb; in squired box, 65c to 80.

TURPENTINE—Quotable at $1 16@1 20 ₱ gal

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill's, $2@2 75; Rumford's, $2 50@3; Jones' $2 50@3; Donnelly's, $2 50 @3.

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